FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-196
Wednesday
13 October 1993

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-196 CONTENTS *13 October 1993*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

- Reportage on Final Day of Yeltsin Visit ... 1
  - Leaders Begin Final Talks *[KYODO]* ... 1
  - Yeltsin Gives Hosokawa Photograph *[KYODO]* ... 1
  - Yeltsin Speaks at Luncheon *[KYODO]* ... 1
  - Leaders Sign Joint Declaration *[KYODO]* ... 2
  - Declaration on Bilateral Relations *[KYODO]* ... 2
  - Joint Economic Declaration *[KYODO]* ... 4
  - Document on Nuclear Weapons *[KYODO]* ... 5
  - Statement on DPRK Nuclear Program *[KYODO]* ... 6
  - Joint Statement on Cambodia *[KYODO]* ... 6
  - Total of 16 Documents Signed *[KYODO]* ... 7
  - Hosokawa Statement at News Briefing *[Tokyo TV]* ... 7
  - Yeltsin Addresses News Conference *[Tokyo TV]* ... 8
  - 'Text' of News Conference *[Tokyo TV]* ... 9
  - Yeltsin Departs Tokyo 13 Oct *[KYODO]* ... 11
  - Cabinet Secretary Terms Visit 'Good' *[KYODO]* ... 12
  - Foreign Ministry's Reaction *[KYODO]* ... 12
  - Finance Minister on Russia Policy *[KYODO]* ... 13
  - Political Parties React to Visit *[KYODO]* ... 13
- New Round of Trade Talks Begins With U.S. *[KYODO]* ... 14
- Espy Urges LDP To Accept Freer Rice Market *[KYODO]* ... 14
- Farmers Say U.S. Apples Carry Worms, Disease *[KYODO]* ... 14

North Korea

- French Report on Nuclear Arms Said 'False' *[KCNA]* ... 15
- Kim Il-song Receives Thanks From Ackerman *[KCNA]* ... 15
- Reunification, DPRK-Japan Ties Meeting Held *[KCNA]* ... 15
- Anniversary of DPRK-Russia Relations Marked *[KCNA]* ... 16
- PRC Trade Delegation Departs Pyongyang *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 16
- Kim Il-song Receives Reply From PRC Leaders *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 16
- Kim Il-song Replies to Foreign Leaders *[KCNA]* ... 16
  - Further on Replies *[KCNA]* ... 17
- Kim Il-song Receives Bangladeshi Delegation *[KCNA]* ... 18
  - Gift Presented to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* ... 18
  - Kim Chong-il Receives Gift *[KCNA]* ... 18
  - Delegation Departs *[KCNA]* ... 18
- 48th Anniversary of Founding of WPK Marked ... 18
  - Foreign Leaders Send Greetings *[KCNA]* ... 18
  - Working People Mark Anniversary *[KCNA]* ... 19
  - Kim Chong-il Sends Gifts *[KCNA]* ... 19
  - Receives Gift From PRC Party *[KCNA]* ... 19
  - Celebration in Uganda Noted *[KCNA]* ... 19
  - Hanminjon Committee Sends Message *[KCNA]* ... 20
  - Hanminjon Greets Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* ... 20
  - Kim Il-song Receives Messages *[KCNA]* ... 21
  - PRC Ship Crewmen Mark Date *[KCNA]* ... 21
  - Foreign Party Workers Convene *[KCNA]* ... 21

    Peruvian Party Leader Praises WPK *[KCNA]* 22
    Further on Messages From Abroad *[KCNA]* 22
    Editorials on WPK Anniversary *[KCNA]* 22
    Editorial Marks Party Anniversary *[Pyongyang Radio]* 23
- Kim Chong-il's 'Extraordinary Strategy' Lauded *[KCNA]* 26
- South's Red Cross Urged To Help Release POW's *[Pyongyang Radio]* 27
- Solidarity Movements Support Reunification *[KCNA]* 27
- Daily Highlights 'Chuche Outlook' on Revolution *[KCNA]* 28
- NODONG SINMUN on Article by Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 29
- Kim Chong-il's Works Disseminated Abroad *[KCNA]* 29
- Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Article Noted *[KCNA]* 30
- Kim Il-song's Work Published in Booklet Form *[KCNA]* 30
- Anniversary of Kim Il-song's Work Marked *[KCNA]* 31
- Kim Chong-il Thanks Units, Working People *[KCNA]* 31

South Korea

- Further on U.S. Wish for Somalia Reinforcements *[YONHAP]* 31
  - Party To Oppose Sending Troops *[Seoul Radio]* 32
  - Ministry Denies Plan *[YONHAP]* 32
  - U.S. Request Said 'Hard To Ignore' *[TONG-A ILBO 13 Oct]* 32
  - To Send Armored Personnel Carriers *[CHUNGANG ILBO 13 Oct]* 32
- Editorial Views Ackerman Trip, DPRK Talks *[SEOUL SINMUN 13 Oct]* 33
- President, Japan's Hosokawa To Hold Summit *[YONHAP]* 33
- North, Taiwan Said To Set Up Reciprocal Missions *[CHOSON ILBO 12 Oct]* 34
  - Taiwan Denies Plan *[TONG-A ILBO 13 Oct]* 34
- U.S. Defense Department on DPRK Nuclear Issue *[YONHAP]* 34
- Government Releases White Paper on Issue *[YONHAP]* 35
  - Warning to DPRK Reported *[YONHAP]* 35
  - Minister on Denuclearization *[YONHAP]* 36
- Radiation Detection Station To Be Built *[SEOUL SINMUN 13 Oct]* 36
- North's Request for Release of POW's Refused *[Seoul Radio]* 36
- Government, PRC Fail To Agree on Civil Aviation *[YONHAP]* 37
- Most South Africa Sanctions To Be Lifted *[YONHAP]* 37
- Satellite TV 'Bogged Down' by Conflict *[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Oct]* 37
- Foreign Missions Reluctant To Leave Mt. Namsan *[YONHAP]* 38

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

- Khin Nyunt on Successful Discussions With KIO *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
- Karen National Union Offers 'Conditional' Talks *[BANGKOK POST 13 Oct]* 39
- Karen's General Saw Bo Mya Interviewed *[THE NATION 13 Oct]* 39
- Three Karen Insurgents Surrender in Thanbyuzayat *[Rangoon Radio]* 41
- Karenni Attack Kills Four Government Soldiers *[London International]* 41
- Six Main Roads Upgraded in Shan States *[THE NEW LIGHT OF BURMA 24 Sep]* 42

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

- Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew Meets Sultan Bolkiah *[Singapore Radio]* 42

Malaysia

- U.S. NGO's Criticized for Environmental Reports *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 42
- Minister 'Confident' of ASEAN's Emerging Force *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 43

Singapore

SRV's Do Muoi Meets With Lee Kuan Yew *[THE STRAITS TIMES 7 Oct]* 43
    Ends Visit on 8 Oct *[THE STRAITS TIMES 9 Oct]* 43
Minister's Proposals for UN Revamp Viewed *[THE STRAITS TIMES 8 Oct]* 44
Communications Firm Loses Hungarian Project Bid *[BUSINESS TIMES 12 Oct]* 45
Aug Foreign Trade Volume Rises by 21.8 Percent *[THE STRAITS TIMES 12 Oct]* 45

Cambodia

Foreign Minister's Australian Visit Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 45
    Activities in Australia Detailed *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 46
Khmer Rouge, Thailand Urged To Review Positions *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 46
General Claims KR Defection at Angkor Chum *[AFP]* 47
Officials Accuse Thai Military of Supplying KR *[AFP]* 48
'Heavy Fighting' Reported Near Thai Border *[AFP]* 49

Indonesia

U.S. GSP Team, Labor Activists Hold Talks *[SUARA PEMBARUAN 23 Sep]* 49
Daily Views Outstanding Issues With Philippines *[SUARA PEMBARUAN 22 Sep]* 50

Laos

President Receives IMF Managing Director *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
DPRK 'High-Level' Assembly Delegation Visits 51
    Visits Luang Prabang 5 Oct *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
    Meets With Khamtai Siphandon *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
    Ends Official Visit 9 Oct *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
    PASASON Hails Visit's 'Success' *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
    News Release Issued on Visit *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
Leaders Receive Thanks From DPRK Counterparts *[Vientiane Radio]* 53
Meeting Held With Thailand on Border Cooperation *[Vientiane Radio]* 53

Thailand

Commander Pulls Troops From Cambodian Border *[BANGKOK POST 9 Oct]* 54
    Confiscated Weapons To Be Kept *[BANGKOK POST 10 Oct]* 54
    Military Denies Sending Tanks *[AFP]* 55
Foreign Minister Receives Cambodia's Ranariddh *[Bangkok Radio]* 55

Vietnam

Hanoi Sees 'New Peaks' in U.S. Relations *[Hanoi International]* 55
Phan Van Khai Meets Thai Prime Minister *[Hanoi TV]* 56
Thailand Approves Proposal To Open Consulate *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Vice President Leaves for Francophone Summit *[VNA]* 56
Friendship Delegation Visits PRC *[VNA]* 56
Nguyen Duc Trieu Leads Delegation to Laos *[VNA]* 56
Ministers Attend DPRK Party Anniversary Show *[VNA]* 56
German SDP Delegation Pays Working Visit *[VNA]* 57
Investment Cooperation With the Netherlands *[VNA]* 57
Dissident Buddhist Patriarch Rejects Warning *[AFP]* 57
Industrial Production Increases; Figures Cited *[VNA]* 58

Japan

Reportage on Final Day of Yeltsin Visit

Leaders Begin Final Talks

OW1310015493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Wednesday [13 October] started their second and final round of summit talks, after which both leaders are scheduled to sign political and economic joint declarations, officials said.

In the two declarations to be issued at the close of Yeltsin's three-day state visit, both leaders are expected to pledge to develop bilateral relations and to continue negotiations on a long-standing territorial dispute.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev will also sign 16 documents covering cooperation in various fields.

Hosokawa and Yeltsin will give a news conference before the Russian president returns to Moscow to attend to domestic matters in the wake of last week's suppression of rebel parliament members.

In the talks with Hosokawa on Tuesday, Yeltsin implicitly pledged that Russia will fulfill a 1956 bilateral agreement to return two of four disputed islands to Japan, thus bringing the two countries closer to resolving their protracted territorial dispute.

Yeltsin told Hosokawa that Russia, as the legal successor to the Soviet Union, "assumes the responsibilities and obligations to execute the agreements and treaties that were concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union with respect to any issue."

Foreign Ministry officials interpreted the promise to mean that Russia is standing by a pledge in the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration to hand back two islands—Shikotan and the Habomai Islets—after conclusion of a peace treaty.

Yeltsin also offered an unprecedented apology for the former Soviet Union's mistreatment of some 600,000 Japanese soldiers taken prisoner after the end of World War II. Soviet forces kept the captured Japanese soldiers in prisons or labor camps, mostly in Siberia, for years after the war. An estimated 60,000 of them died in captivity.

In the meeting, Hosokawa welcomed the fact that law and order in Moscow has been restored under Yeltsin's leadership, but expressed Japan's regrets over the loss of many lives in the recent fighting there. He also reiterated Japanese support for Yeltsin's efforts at political and economic reform, and said he would like to see the establishment of a partnership between Japan and Russia.

The officials said Hosokawa accepted Yeltsin's invitation for him to pay an official visit to Russia after working groups from the two countries make further progress in their discussions on a peace treaty.

Also in the meeting, Hosokawa proposed that the Japanese and Russian foreign ministers hold talks twice a year, they said.

Yeltsin Gives Hosokawa Photograph

OW1310100993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin handed over to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa a photograph of Hosokawa's uncle who died in 1956 in a Soviet labor camp in Siberia, Japanese officials said Wednesday [13 October]. The uncle, Fumitaka Konoe, a first lieutenant of the former Japanese Imperial Army and a son of prewar Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe, died at the age of 41 just before he was to return from Siberia to Japan. Yeltsin handed the crumpled picture taken from Konoe's identification card to Hosokawa after the two leaders held talks at the State Guesthouse Tuesday morning.

"I shed tears," Hosokawa told reporters Wednesday when asked about his feelings on receiving the picture, adding he made a phone call to the widow of his uncle Tuesday evening. Hosokawa said when he requested Yeltsin to return more pictures of Japanese prisoners of war (POWs) who died in Siberia to their families, he got an answer of "yes" from the president.

Fumimaro Konoe, Hosokawa's grandfather, was Japan's prime minister three times before World War II. Fumitaka Konoe reportedly intended to become a politician like his father but died in a Siberian camp a week before he was due to return home. Hosokawa earlier said his uncle's death made him decide to become a politician.

During his three-day visit to Japan that ended Wednesday, Yeltsin expressed condolences for some 60,000 Japanese POWs who died in Soviet prisons and labor camps.

Yeltsin Speaks at Luncheon

OW1310055693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said Wednesday [13 October] Russia is ready to start dynamic and constructive negotiations with Japan on bilateral problems based on "principles of law and justice."

Speaking at a luncheon in Tokyo hosted by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, Yeltsin said the two countries have common priorities to find a solution to existing bilateral issues and boost relations to "the standard of true partnership."

The Russian president said he is convinced that through dynamic and constructive negotiations the two nations can find solutions to all the problems, including the most difficult issues.

"We have easy and complex tasks," Yeltsin said. "We hope Russia and Japan will have stable and normal relations... We will not begrudge efforts for the purpose," he declared.

Referring to the fact that Hosokawa has just accepted his invitation to visit Russia, Yeltsin said dialogue between the two nations' leaders should be "periodical and practical."

Hosokawa told the luncheon guests that it is regrettable that the recent turmoil in Moscow claimed many victims. But he supported Yeltsin's reform platform, saying he, as the chairman of the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized nations, expects Russia to set up a true democratic society that reflects the wishes of the people and to further promote reform.

Hosokawa also highly praised Yeltsin's expression of condolences for Japanese prisoners of war detained in Siberian labor camps by the former Soviet Union after World War II.

Leaders Sign Joint Declaration

OW1310025793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0243 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Russian President Boris Yeltsin pledged in a joint declaration Wednesday [13 October] to resolve a nagging territorial dispute on the basis of the historical record and respect for "law and justice."

The Tokyo declaration on Japan-Russia relations, signed by the two leaders at the close of Yeltsin's three-day state visit, also said the two countries should exploit the end of the Cold War to improve their long-frosty relations through more regular political dialogue at the highest levels.

Hosokawa and Yeltsin said they shared a desire to "overcome vestiges of the troubled past."

The document said the leaders held serious discussions over sovereignty of the Russian-occupied islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai Islets, which were seized by Soviet forces at the end of World War II.

Foreign Ministry officials saw significance in the fact that all four islands were named for the first time in a Russo-Japanese document. They hailed it as an unprecedented mutual confirmation of the scope of the territory in dispute.

Japan calls the islands, off Hokkaido, its "Northern Territories," while Russia calls them the "South Kurils."

Russia confirmed in the document that "all treaties and other international agreements concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union continue to be applied to relations between Japan and the Russian Federation."

Japanese officials regarded this as a commitment by Russia to fulfill its promise under the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration to transfer Shikotan and the Habomais to Japan after conclusion of a peace treaty. The Kremlin withdrew the concession in 1960 when Japan renewed its security arrangements with the United States.

Japan, however, demands that Russia recognize its sovereignty over all four islands before a peace treaty can be signed and large-scale financial assistance extended. Moscow has never offered to return Kunashiri or Etorofu.

Hosokawa was quoted as telling Yeltsin on Tuesday that the Tokyo declaration's reference to the territorial dispute "clearly reflects the difference in approaches between the days of the Soviet Union and the new Russia of today."

"It constitutes a new and advanced basis for the resolution of the issue and we highly appreciate it as such," he said. [passage omitted summarizing declaration]

Declaration on Bilateral Relations

OW1310052093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The following is an unofficial translation of the full text of the Tokyo declaration on Japan-Russia relations.

The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation,

Based upon the recognition that with the end of the Cold War, the world is moving away from the structure of confrontation toward cooperation which will open new vistas for advances in international cooperation on both global and regional levels as well as in bilateral relations between different countries, and this is creating favorable conditions for the full normalization of the Japan-Russia bilateral relations.

Declaring that Japan and the Russian Federation share the universal values of freedom, democracy, the rule of law and the respect for fundamental human rights.

Recalling that the promotion of market economy and free trade contributes to the prosperity of the economies of both countries and to the sound development of the global economy.

Believing firmly that the success of the reforms underway in the Russian Federation is of decisive importance for building a new world political and economic order.

Affirming the importance of building the relations between the two countries in accordance with the objectives and principles of the U.N. Charter.

Determined that Japan and the Russian Federation should work together on the basis of the spirit of international cooperation, overcoming the legacy of totalitarianism, to build a new international order and to fully normalize their bilateral relations.

Declare the following:

1. The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation share the recognition that the democratic and economic reforms underway in the Russian Federation are of tremendous significance not only for the people of Russia but also for the entire world. They are also of the view that the Russian Federation's successful transition to a true market economy and its smooth integration into the democratic international community are indispensable factors for increasing stability in the world and making the process of forming a new international order irreversible. In this regard, the prime minister of Japan conveyed to the president of the Russian Federation the following message from the leaders of the G7 countries and the representatives of the European Community.

"We regret that the armed clash in Moscow which was provoked by the supporters of the former parliament resulted in many victims. We nevertheless welcome the fact that the situation has ended and law and order is being restored including respect of human rights. We reconfirm that our support remains unchanged for democratic reform and economic reform pursued by President Yeltsin. We strongly hope that a truly democratic society which reflects the will of the people will be born through free and fair election of the new parliament with broad participation of the people and that reform will be further promoted."

2. The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation, sharing the recognition that the difficult legacies of the past in the relations between the two countries must be overcome, have undertaken serious negotiations on the issue of where Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai Islands belong. They agree that negotiations toward an early conclusion of a peace treaty through the solution of this issue on the basis of historical and legal facts and based on the documents produced with the two countries' agreement as well as on the principles of law and justice should continue, and that the relations between the two countries should thus be fully normalized. In this regard, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation confirm that the Russian Federation is the state retaining continuing identity with the Soviet Union and that all treaties and other international agreements between Japan and the Soviet Union continue to be applied between Japan and the Russian Federation.

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation recall that constructive dialogue has taken place in the peace treaty working group between the two countries, and that one of the fruits thereof has been the joint publication in September 1992 of the joint compendium of documents of the history of territorial problems between Japan and Russia.

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation agree to take a series of measures aimed at increased mutual understanding, including further facilitation of mutual visits between the current residents of the aforementioned islands and the residents of Japan that have been conducted within the framework agreed upon between the two countries.

3. The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation, convinced that expanded political dialogue is a beneficial and effective means to promote Japan-Russia relations, agree to continue, deepen and develop political dialogue through regular mutual visits at the levels of the heads of state and government, the ministers and the vice ministers for foreign affairs.

4. The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation welcome the progress thus far achieved in the area of arms control and disarmament, confirm the need for faithful implementation thereof and share the recognition that it is important to further promote such a process and to make it irreversible.

They share the recognition that the dismantling of nuclear weapons and the ensuing storage, control and disposal of fissile materials have an important bearing on the security of the entire world, and confirm their intention to cooperate in these areas. Furthermore, they confirm that the ocean dumping of radioactive wastes raises a grave concern on a global scale, particularly due to its effects on the environment of the neighboring countries, and agree to consult closely through the Japan-Russia joint working group to consider this problem further.

They welcome the signing of the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons in paris in January 1993 and express their expectation for as many countries as possible joining the convention and thereby contributing to peace and stability of the world. They also agree to cooperate closely for effectively securing nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related materials and components, and technologies and knowledge, as well as for promoting increased transparency in transfers of conventional weapons.

5. The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation, based on the common principles of freedom and openness, share the recognition on the potential for remarkable development which the Asia-Pacific region May demonstrate in the world in the 21st century. They confirm the significance of the Russian Federation's becoming an active and constructive partner in the region by implementing the principles of law and justice to further contribute to the development of political and economic relations among the countries in this region. They also share the recognition that the

full normalization of the relations between Japan and the Russian Federation, both of which play important roles in the Asia- Pacific region, is of essential importance, in the context of making this region a region of peace and stability as well as a place for developing economic cooperation based on a free trading system open to all countries and regions, including the Russian Federation.

The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation, based on their shared recognition of the need for promoting peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, confirm the importance of dialogue between the authorities of their two governments on a wide range of issues including security, and agree to further activate such exchanges.

6. The prime minister of Japan and the president of the Russian Federation note the ongoing deliberations at the United Nations on such issues as how the United Nations should function and be structured, so that it can play a central role in maintaining and creating a new world peace while adapting itself to the changing international circumstances, and agree to engage in common efforts to enhance the authority of the United Nations by further activating the contributions by both countries to the United Nations' efforts for solving global and regional problems.

In Tokyo, the thirteenth day of October nineteen hundred ninety three:
Morihiro Hosokawa Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin
prime minister of Japan president of the Russian Federation

Joint Economic Declaration

OW1310054293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The following is a full text of Japan-Russia economic declaration, announced after a signing ceremony between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Boris Yeltsin on Wednesday [13 October].

Declaration on the future outlook of the relations between Japan and the Russian Federation in the areas of trade, economy and science and technology

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation, in view of the determination of the Russian Federation to strive for the reforms aimed at strengthening democracy, making a transition to a market economy, and shifting towards a foreign policy based on the principles of law and justice, and bearing in mind the vast potential for future cooperation between the two countries, express their intention to develop their relations for the future in the areas of trade and economy as set out below, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and with a view to achieving a balanced expansion of all aspects of their relations.

1. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation confirm that, amidst the increasing interdependence in the international community, the promotion of the reforms in the Russian Federation is of tremendous significance not just for the people of various ethnic origins in the Russian Federation but also for the entire world, that the success of the reforms in the Russian Federation and the integration of that country into the global economic system are important factors in ensuring that the international community can move out of the Cold War structure into a new international order, and that support and practical assistance to the reforms underway in the Russian Federation are significant components of the new international order which is now in the making.

2. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation share the perception that Japan's experiences of its postwar economic development can be useful in supporting the efforts of the Russian Federation for its transition towards a market economy. The Government of Japan confirms that it is prepared to share such experiences with the Russian Federation in various areas including macroeconomic policy, reform of fiscal and financial systems and industrial structure, and promotion of small and medium sized enterprises.

3. With the aforementioned basic recognition, the Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation positively appreciate the cooperation thus far undertaken by the two countries in the areas listed below. Building on the results thus far achieved, bearing in mind the growing potential for the development of their trade and economic relations as the reforms in the Russian Federation go forward, and with a view to achieving a balanced expansion of all aspects of their relations, the two governments agree to carry on with their endeavors to further develop cooperation in these areas.

—Fuel and energy
—Steel and nonferrous metal, lumber, lumber processing, paper pulp, etc.
—Transportation and communications
—Banking systems
—Safety of nuclear power plants
—Conversion of military to civilian industries
—Peaceful use of outer space
—Environmental conservation
—Agriculture and fisheries
—Health and medical care
—Development of human resources

4. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation agree that it is important to foster an environment conductive to facilitating bilateral trade and economic relations taking account of the actual state of these relations.

5. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation confirm that it is beneficial for both countries to promote the broadest possible exchange of information on economic matters.

6. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation confirm their intention to cooperate in the conservation and rational utilization of biological resources in the northwest Pacific Ocean, and also share the recognition that it is important to develop cooperation between Japanese and Russian fishery enterprises and groups based on mutual benefit. Both sides agree that continuous constructive consultations are necessary for furthering this kind of cooperation.

7. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation, in view of the important role played by scientific and technological cooperation in the exchanges between the two countries, intend to expand such cooperation into the future, in both basic and applied research, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of both countries, and mindful of the possible application of the fruits thereof to their economic and industrial sectors.

8. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation, bearing in mind that economic and other exchanges among various regions of both countries will contribute not only to the prosperity of those regions but also to the development of the two countries' overall relations, agree to encourage the development of such exchanges.

9. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation agree to expand cooperation within the framework of the international economic system, particularly through those international financial institutions to which they both belong. The Government of Japan has been actively supporting Russia's applications for membership in such international institutions as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, and will provide appropriate cooperation aimed at Russia's participation or membership in those international economic organizations to which it does not yet belong.

10. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation, taking into account the universally accepted principles of free trade and open regional cooperation, and with their shared awareness of being an important neighbor to each other in the Asia—Pacific region, consider it important to contribute to the promotion of dynamic economic relations among the countries in the region.

11. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation, recalling the first meeting in January 1993 of the consultation on trade and economic problems between the two countries, confirm that they will conduct consultations on such bilateral issues as confront the two countries as they try to advance their trade and economic relations, and on international economic issues of common interest to both sides.

12. The Government of Japan and the Government of the Russian Federation, with a view to achieving a balanced expansion of all aspects of their relations, share the recognition that, when deemed necessary and appropriate for giving concrete form to the matters contained in this declaration, arrangements and other appropriate documents may be formulated.

In Tokyo, the thirteenth day of October nineteen hundred ninety-three:
Morihiro Hosokawa Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin
prime minister of Japan president of the Russian Federation

Document on Nuclear Weapons

OW1310041193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The following is an unofficial translation of the full text of the Japan-Russian federation joint statement on nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and on enhanced transparency for conventional weapons.

1. Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsutomu Hata of Japan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolay Andrey Vladimirovich Kozyrev of the Russian Federation share the recognition that the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems is an urgent task in securing peace and security of the international community.

2. Both sides, based on the recognition that the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is the main pillar of the nonproliferation regime for weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and that the maintenance and strengthening of this regime is a task of extreme importance, call for effective efforts toward the objectives of the indefinite extension of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty beyond 1995 and having states not yet parties to the nonproliferation treaty accede to it as nonnuclear-weapon states. Both sides support the strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency and its safeguards.

Both sides will strengthen their efforts for solving the issues of nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction on the Korean peninsula, in South Asia and in the Middle East.

3. Both sides share the recognition that there is a need for effective measures to realize a large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons on the part of all nuclear-weapon states. In this regard, they welcome the international momentum which has been growing of late toward the nuclear test ban, and agree that negotiations should be initiated at an early date for drafting a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty at the conference on disarmament in Geneva.

4. Both sides share the recognition that the implementation by the countries concerned of historic measures toward reduction of nuclear weapons, including the early coming into force of START I and START II, will greatly contribute to nonproliferation of nuclear

weapons. In this regard, they emphasize the importance for all the countries concerned to promptly ratify START I, and for those countries that have not yet acceded to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to do so as nonnuclear-weapon states.

Both sides agree that their governments should cooperate to promote the safe dismantling of nuclear weapons which should be reduced in the former Soviet Union.

5. Both sides share the view that it is important to establish the international science and technology center in Moscow for providing opportunities for weapons scientists and engineers with knowledge and skills related to weapons of mass destruction or missile delivery systems to redirect their talents to peaceful activities in the Russian Federation and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and in Georgia.

Both sides express their approval for securing effective activities for the center and confirm that the Government of Japan and the Government of Russia, as the founding parties of the center, will work toward the early coming into force of the agreement.

6. Both sides emphasize the importance of multilateral frameworks for exports control of materials, equipment and technologies that can be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems, and agree that efforts should be made for further improving these frameworks.

7. Both sides recognize that further efforts should be made for improved transparency in transfers of conventional weapons through securing effective implementation of the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms and emphasize the importance of restraining the supply of conventional weapons that may invite destabilization of the regions concerned.

Both sides believe that maximum possible participation of countries in the register will increase the openness in this field and strengthen the coordinating functions of the United Nations on the issue of the arms supply.

8. Both sides welcome the signing in January in Paris of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, and will engage in necessary efforts for the early coming into force and effective implementation of the convention to further strengthen the nonproliferation regime of chemical weapons.

9. Both sides express their intention to enhance the effectiveness of the 1972 convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction, and express their approval for the pursuit of effective measures of verification in this field.

Statement on DPRK Nuclear Program

OW1310042393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The following is an unofficial translation of the full text of the Japan-Russian Federation joint statement on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsutomu Hata of Japan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolay Andrey Vladimirovich Kozyrev of the Russian Federation share the international community's strong concern toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Both sides share the view that the continued membership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the complete fulfillment of its obligations under the safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency are in the interests of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea itself and of the peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

Both sides strongly urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to dispel the suspicion of the international community about the nature of its nuclear programs through fully retracting its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, strictly fulfilling its obligations under the safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and implementing the joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Joint Statement on Cambodia

OW1310042693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The following is an unofficial translation of the full text of the Japan-Russian Federation joint statement on Cambodia.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsutomu Hata of Japan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolay Andrey Vladimirovich Kozyrev of the Russian Federation welcome the adoption in Cambodia of a new constitution based on freedom, democracy, market economy, respect for human rights and the policy of neutrality, and strongly support the endeavors undertaken by the new government to consolidate a lasting peace, national reconciliation and national unity in Cambodia.

Both sides recognize that the political solution to the Cambodian issue based on the Paris Accords is the fruit of efforts undertaken by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk and other Cambodian parties for the purpose of national reconciliation and the constructive cooperation extended by the international community.

They highly appreciate the efforts of all those concerned, taking note in particular of the important role played by the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in this process which can serve as a good precedent for resolving conflicts elsewhere.

Both sides call upon the international community to support the efforts by the people of Cambodia for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of their country in order to maintain and enhance the successes thus far achieved and to promote socioeconomic stability and development in Cambodia.

They express the determination of Japan and the Russian Federation to actively contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia.

They also urge the international community to implement immediately the assistance pledged at the ministerial conference on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia in 1992 and at the international committee on the reconstruction of Cambodia in September 1993, and to take necessary actions in light of the results of the intergovernmental conference on the safeguarding and development of the historic site of angkor held October 12 and 13.

Both sides express their hope that the foreign policy of the new Cambodian Government will be directed toward enhancing the peace and stability of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, and support Cambodia becoming a full member of the international community and occupying an honored position in the international community.

Total of 16 Documents Signed

OW1310061293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan and Russia signed 16 documents Wednesday [13 October] to strengthen bilateral cooperation, including joint statements on North Korea's alleged nuclear weapons development program, Cambodia and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev signed the papers at the Akasaka Palace in presence of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Hata and Kozyrev signed three agreements, one protocol, five memoranda, two sets of letters, three joint statements and two assistance committee memoranda.

One of the three statements related to the concern Japan and Russia share over suspicions about Pyongyang's nuclear program. The statement called on Pyongyang to retract its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). [passage omitted]

Other documents signed by the two foreign ministers included a memorandum on nuclear safety in which Japan announced its intention to continue cooperating with Russia to secure nuclear safety, while Russia confirmed it will provide the necessary help. Also signed was an agreement to set up a committee to provide assistance for the dismantling of nuclear weapons in Russia from the 100 million dollars pledged by Japan in April for such efforts.

Hosokawa Statement at News Briefing

OW1310071393 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0254 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Statement by Prime Minister Hosokawa at the State Guest House in Tokyo after signing the Tokyo Declaration and the Economic Declaration with Russian President Boris Yeltsin—live]

[Text] I would like to start this conference with my statement. President Yeltsin has visited Japan during a serious domestic situation in Russia. First, I would like to express my condolences for those victims of the recent tragedy.

I strongly hope that under the president's leadership, a democratic and steady political situation that truly reflects the public's intentions will be achieved and historic reform will be carried out in Russia.

On the basis of the fact that Russia's success in reforms is of global significance, our nation has persistently supported President Yeltsin's efforts in promoting reforms. Taking advantage of this opportunity and on behalf of the leaders of the G-7 nations, I would like to reiterate our support for President Yeltsin's reform line.

We have exchanged frank views on present and future relations between our two nations. Our talks have resulted in the Tokyo Declaration on Japanese-Russian relations that we have just signed. As the declaration indicates, President Yeltsin and I have conducted serious negotiations on major pending issues between Japan and Russia, the resolution of the territorial issue, and conclusion of a peace treaty.

President Yeltsin admitted that the territorial issue exists, and expressed his determination to resolve the issue. I believe we have made progress in establishing a new basis for negotiations toward the solution of the territorial issue in the future.

President Yeltsin regards the issue concerning the Siberian internment [of Japanese POW's] as an evil remnant of totalitarianism, and expressed, on behalf of the Russian Government and people, apologies for this inhuman act. Moreover, he promised to assist in all possible ways so family members of former detainees can visit their graves. I would like to speak highly of the president's remarks because they will contribute to building the basis for a spiritual reconciliation between the people of our two nations.

I believe the current visit to Japan has opened a new page in the history of relations between our two nations. Both Japan and Russia will continue further dialogue. I would like to accept, with pleasure, President Yeltsin's invitation for an official visit to the Russian Federation.

This is what I would like to state at this moment.

Yeltsin Addresses News Conference

OW1310073693 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0256 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Statement by Russian Federation President Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin in the reception room of the State Guest House in Tokyo—live; Yeltsin speaks in Russian with passage by passage translation into Japanese; following is translated from the Russian]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: Our brief but very full visit to Tokyo is coming to an end. The official visit of the Russian president to Japan was completely involved with talks and meetings. This is natural. We had a lot to say to one another, and I am most satisfied. We found good contacts, not only political ones but human ones as well, with Mr. Hosokawa, the prime minister of Japan.

Our countries are changing, the world is changing, and a dialogue between Russia and Japan was simply imperative. The visit was held on schedule despite the events that occurred in Moscow a week ago. In talks with his excellency the emperor of Japan and in negotiations with Prime Minister Hosokawa, I spoke about the fact that we want to determine the strategy of our relations for the future—this was probably the formula of our talks, the strategy of our relations in the future—how to move together toward a full normalization, taking stock of everything positive that has already accumulated between Russia and Japan.

Russia and Japan are now united by the common values of freedom, democracy, the supremacy of the law, and respect for basic human rights. On this basis we must solve the remaining problems and those inherited from the past and build relations of genuine partnership—this is the first time this formula of genuine partnership has appeared in our declaration—stemming from the principles of legality and justice. It seems to me that we managed to agree on this and that the 18 documents we signed today attest to this.

Our first meeting with Mr. Hosokawa began with a discussion of the recent tragic events in Moscow. I understand the prime minister. These trouble not only him. They also alarm Japanese society and the Japanese people. Unfortunately, a state is sometimes compelled to use force. I do not want to recall that this concerns the Japanese people, too. But it was not our choice. We were compelled to resort to force. We were compelled to use it to escape frightening mass terrorism and bloodshed and to avoid losing another 1 million people in Russia. This happened under totalitarianism.

It was being prepared by communists and fascists. They sowed death and terror in the streets of Moscow and were preparing for new bloody deeds. We had to stop them. This is not to mention that by an official decision, supposedly by the Congress of People's Deputies—although the Congress consists of 1,100 people while 70 people attended this session—they adopted a decision to execute [rasstrelyat] the president. Of course, this was to include his entire family.

We lament this and mourn all those who died in the past days. It was an agonizing decision for us. In all of our policies and actions we opposed violence. We condemned the terror of the communists in the Soviet Union, we condemned their duress over the wills of other people. Our position is well known, and when we exhibited firmness, the people of Russia understood us.

We were also supported around the world. We are grateful to the Government of Japan for its support during our difficult time.

In our talks with Prime Minister Hosokawa, we discussed general and specific issues of bilateral and international relations. Naturally we devoted our main attention to the development of trade and economic cooperation. I think that the summit meeting will give a powerful stimulus to mutual cooperation in the spheres of the oil and gas industry, transportation, the delivery of Russian timber and coal to Japan, questions of communications, and other areas. We discussed problems of mutual payment transactions, investments in the Russian economy, and cooperation between regions.

I noted Japan's important role in the financial and economic support in the G-7 framework for Russia's reforms. We agreed that the trade and economic ties of our countries have enormous potential. We gave instructions for their more active realization. I emphasized that the difficulties of interlocking the economic systems of Japan and Russia will fade into the past in step with our movement toward a market economy.

The meeting with representatives of Japanese business circles was interesting, and I recall it with pleasure. I hope that I managed to convey to the businessmen our readiness for the broadest possible cooperation, to awaken their interest in the new opportunities in Russia's market. But, as they say, man does not live by bread alone.

We also noted that through our actions we should create a new psychological climate in the relations between the people of Russia and Japan. This is possibly the most important thing—a spirit of partnership and a spirit of friendship. Precisely this partnership and friendship, a new psychological climate, will lead to our people understanding their problems and understanding one another's problems, and they will solve them more successfully.

Hoping to close an onerous page in the history of relations between the former Union and Japan, I yesterday did what Soviet leaders ought to have done decades ago. On behalf of the presidency—as the prime minister has just said—and the Government of Russia, I expressed profound condolences and an apology to his majesty the emperor, the prime minister, the government, and the people of Japan—an apology for the inhuman actions of the Stalinist totalitarian regime in relation to the Japanese prisoners of war on Russian soil, prisoners of World War II who died in camps on Russian territory. The relatives of the dead will have an opportunity to worthily commemorate their memories, and I promised this to the prime minister.

During the talks, the prime minister dwelled on problems inherited from the past such as the ownership of the four islands. The talks were very, very serious. We agreed to continue them. The aim is to conclude a peace treaty after solving this question, proceeding from historic and legal facts, bilateral documents, as well as the principles of legality and justice. In this way, bilateral relations will be completely normalized.

I have acknowledged that the Russian Federation is the successor state to the former Union, that all documents and other international agreements between the former Union and Japan continue to be valid in the relations between Russia and Japan, and that we will fulfill them. The activities of the working group on the peace treaty will continue.

Of course, we also discussed international problems with the prime minister, primarily the situation in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region. We discussed the question of elevating the work of the United Nations.

The visit to Tokyo has been remarkable not only for the new spirit in the talks, but we also significantly strengthened the legal basis of relations between Russia and Japan.

Political and economic declarations have been signed. I signed them with the prime minister, while the remaining 16 documents were signed by the foreign ministers.

I invited Prime Minister Mr. Hosokawa to make an official visit to Moscow at a time convenient for him to continue the dialogue begun in Tokyo. The invitation, as the prime minister has just said, has been accepted. We are leaving with a feeling of sincere gratitude for the traditional Japanese hospitality extended to us.

Thank you.

'Text' of News Conference

OW1310101993 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0310 GMT 13 Oct 93

[News conference held by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Russian President Boris Yeltsin with foreign and domestic correspondents in the reception room of the State Guest House in Tokyo—live; Yeltsin speaks in Russian with passage by passage translation into Japanese—passages published in boldface translated from the Russian]

[Text] [Dean of Press Corps] We would like to go into a question-and-answer session. The news conference is due to conclude at 1235 [0335 GMT]. Anyone who wants to present a question, please raise a hand.

[Mineshita] I am Mineshita of ASAHI SHIMBUN. Regarding the issue of the Northern Territories, I would like to ask a question of Prime Minister Hosokawa. In 1956, or 37 years ago, the Japanese and Soviet Governments signed a joint declaration. The joint declaration clearly stated that once a peace treaty was concluded, two islands—Habomai and Shikotan—out of the four islands would be turned over to Japan. But the Tokyo Declaration, which was prepared based on the summit meeting this time, does not refer to the Japan-USSR Joint Statement at all, but, instead, states only that it confirms all treaties concluded between Japan and the USSR and other international agreements as being in effect between Japan and Russia. Earlier the president also reconfirmed it. My question is as follows: Is the Japan-USSR Joint Statement included in the Japan-USSR treaties and other international treaties? Another question is: Is the view of the prime minister in this regard not only the view of the prime minister, but also the view of the president as well? Has it been confirmed with him? Please answer both questions.

[Hosokawa] Your question concerns the territorial issues. As the president touched on the subject earlier, naturally, I think the 1956 Japan-USSR Joint Statement is included among the treaties between Japan and Russia and other international treaties. In this regard, during a meeting yesterday, the president also said that is clearly so. I would like you to understand that this point is included in them, as I just said.

I would like to add here that I explained three points to the president concerning the territorial issue. The first point is that the Northern Territories are inherently the territories of Japan; the territories had never before belonged to any country other than Japan. This is an objective truth, and the issue over the Northern Territories is a legacy of the totalitarianism of the past.

The second point is that, regarding the treatment of the Russian residents now living on the four islands, we are willing to respect and consider the will of the Russian residents. The third point is that we want to make the president's visit this time a very important starting point toward the solution of outstanding issues.

In response to these explanations, the president made note of the following two points. He said that the territorial question is the most difficult question, but he was very well aware that this problem does exist and that this must be resolved one of these days. He then said that Russia—as the legal successor nation of the Soviet Union—has responsibilities and duties to implement agreements and treaties concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union whatever issues they may concern. In implementing them, the basic principles of law and government are the starting point, he said. What I explained to you earlier came while in the course of exchanging views such as this.

[Correspondent] **I am from OSTANKINO Television. This question is for the Russian president. How was the visit? How would you characterize the results of your visit, in general?**

[Yeltsin] **First of all, about the summit. Both sides have prepared earnestly and seriously for this meeting between top Russian and Japanese leaders. If I were to talk about the results of the summit—or of all the meetings, including one with the emperor as well as three other meetings—I would like to note that we discussed all of the issues pending between the two countries and existing internationally. As far as I am concerned, I am satisfied. I think the summit was very successful.**

[Morita] I am Morita of JIJI News Service. This question is for the prime minister. I would like to know if you think there was more concrete progress on the territorial question as compared with contents of the joint statement issued at the time of then President Gorbachev's visit to Japan?

[Hosokawa] I think a new foundation for negotiations has been established by this.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. President, you have had discussions on the territorial issue. Now would you tell us what the outlook for this issue is?

[Yeltsin] **As a politician and also as an individual, I think that what is important is the development of good mutual relations between the countries. It is important to have the people of both nations approach each other psychologically. If that is done, and only then, can this issue be resolved finally, I think. It will not be possible to solve the issue in one big sweep, but we will not abandon responsibilities or duties. All the treaties concluded by the former USSR or other international agreements will be observed. Of course, naturally, included among them is the Declaration.**

What I think has made my visit to Japan possible this time is that Japan has come to think of politics separately from economics. My visit became possible after an announcement by Japan's new prime minister, Mr. Hosokawa.

[Dean of Press Corps] Next question, please.

[Yeltsin, interrupting] **Please do not bring up anything more about the territorial issue. I am tired of that topic. We do have many other issues to discuss.**

[Unidentified correspondent, in English] The question is for President Yeltsin, and I am sorry if I am going to ask him an internal question, but yesterday one of your counselors said that you are considering postponing the general elections and to keep them together with presidential elections sometime between December and March. Can you confirm or deny or can you elaborate on this?

[Yeltsin] **I categorically deny this. I do not retain counselors of this kind. If you tell me his surname, he will no longer have a job.** [laughter]

[Unidentified correspondent] **Mr. Satarov, and he was quoted by TASS.**

[Yeltsin] **Very well. I will keep it in mind!** [speaks forcefully] **The elections will be on 12 December to the Federal Assembly—for the State Duma and the Federal Assembly. The Presidential elections will be on 12 June 1994. This has been determined and this is how it will be! The Federal Assembly will decide issues concerning the election of the president since this is its prerogative, the prerogative of the parliament.**

[Correspondent] **I am with Radio Mayak. I want to ask the Russian president a question. Mr. President, you made an apology to former Japanese detainees despite the fact that the Russian Federation has no legal responsibility to do so. What prompted you to make such an apology?**

[Yeltsin] **I had no choice but to make an apology because of my sense of humanity and morality. I wanted to [word indistinct] such an ignominious policy. Policies or politics have to make moral sense and must be honest. What prompted me to make an apology is a policy based on moral justice. The former Soviet people adopted an ignominious policy, and what they did was an inhuman act. As everybody knows, Japan did not wage war on the former Soviet Union. At that time, however, the former Soviet Union was involved in a state of war within the framework of its relations with its allies.**

[Radio Mayak Correspondent] **I want to ask one more question. Although the Russian Government has recently expressed its regret over what happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968, the government has not apologized to Czechoslovakia. I would like you to further explain the government's position.**

[Yeltsin] **I think you misunderstand the situation. You know, when I discuss our responsibility, I am referring to the need for an apology based on the principles of moral and ethical justice. Therefore, we can say that inhuman acts were taken against war detainees in the situation wherein the former Soviet Union existed. Concerning this issue, Russia has clearly shown its position. We are against such inhuman acts.**

[Unidentified news official] **So far, questions have been raised by male correspondents. How about a female correspondent, from ITAR-TASS? Do you want to ask a question?**

[Correspondent] **I am sorry, but this is another question concerning the northern territorial issue. In the summit talks, were discussions held on the withdrawal of the military from the four northern territorial islands?**

[Yeltsin] **Well, there are plans set up for an incremental withdrawal of the military from the islands. Some steps have already been taken. As a first step, we officially**

recognized the existence of this issue. We also announced that a free economic zone will be established in the four northern islands. Moreover, we have agreed to allow the people living in the Kuril Islands and former inhabitants to visit the northern islands without a visa. Furthermore, the number of Russian military personnel stationed in the four northern islands has been reduced. We will continue to make this sort of effort. I am planning to withdraw all of the forces, except for the border guards. We have to retain the border guards at all costs, but all of the forces will be withdrawn except for these guards.

[Dean of Press Corps] How about a female correspondent from this side?

[Watanabe, in English] Teresa Watanabe, LOS ANGELES TIMES. According to reports, the Japanese Government intends to separate political and economic issues. I would like to ask the prime minister: Does this mean that the Japanese Government will not make the solution of the territorial issue a condition for future aid to Russia? The Russian president has again asked for $50 billion in aid from Japan. Prime Minister Hosokawa...

[Yeltsin, interrupting] **No, I said nothing of that sort. I have not mentioned anything about $50 billion.**

[Watanabe, in English] But reports mentioned this figure. I would like to ask the prime minister whether this means that he is thinking of massive aid to Russia.

[Hosokawa] During the talks, we have confirmed and agreed to make efforts to completely normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia after solving the territorial dispute. We have confirmed that the promotion of expanded equilibrium [kakudai kinko] is very important for both Japan and Russia.

[Terekhov] **This is Vyecheslav Terekhov of INTERFAX. For the journalists present here, I would like to say that a few days ago, President Yeltsin awarded Terekhov a medal of courage...**

[Yeltsin, interrupting] **An order of courage.**

[Terekhov] **An order for personal courage for taking part in the defense of democracy during the mutiny in Moscow. What were the figures cited in relation to future bilateral economic relations? Furthermore, in the development of economic relations, the psychological atmosphere has to be taken into consideration. What concrete measures do you think will be taken to create a new psychological atmosphere between Japan and Russia?**

[Yeltsin] **I do not mean to offend his predecessors, but I think the new Japanese prime minister has taken a new political stand. The new coalition government is fulfilling its commitments to the $4.6 billion package agreed upon here in Tokyo at the G-7 plus one conference.**

[Dean of Press Corps] Next question, please.

[Sakamoto] I am Sakamoto from NHK. From the statements of both leaders, it seems that you hold identical views on political and economic issues. Will you engage in negotiations on the territorial issue based on all the treaties and international agreements, including the Japan-Soviet Joint Communique, when Prime Minister Hosokawa visits Moscow next year? I would like to address this question to President Yeltsin.

[Yeltsin] **Are you asking about the territorial issue again? The territorial issue, is that right? We have made it clear. We will create a working group, which will be a permanent organ. At the same time, we will continue discussions with the prime minister on more practical issues.**

[Hosokawa] I would like to add a few words to this. As the president has just said, dialogue between the leaders of both countries will continue in the future. In that sense, I said I am pleased to accept the invitation to visit Russia. There is the regular foreign ministerial conference. We have also agreed to pursue deliberations at the working group on the peace treaty more positively. Details can be decided upon in such venues.

If I may add something on the territorial issue, I said a while ago that we have made progress in establishing a new basis toward the solution of the problem. Regarding the territorial issue, that is, jurisdiction over the four northern islands, one aspect is that this should be resolved based on legal and historical facts. Second, a solution should be based on the legal documents which have been drawn up under the two nations' agreement. Third, a solution should be based on law and justice. As I said at the beginning of this conference, we would like to achieve an expanded equilibrium through various meetings, beginning at the summit level, to comprehensively discuss issues, including economic and other topics.

[Dean of Press Corps] I regret to say that our time is up. We will now end the news conference.

[Yeltsin] **Thank you.**

Yeltsin Departs Tokyo 13 Oct

OW1310080293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin left Tokyo on Wednesday [13 October] after a three-day state visit, during which he pledged that Russia will honor all international agreements of the former Soviet Union. The agreements Yeltsin vowed to abide by include the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration, which stipulates the return of two of the four Russian-held islands to Japan. The document calls for returning Shikotan island and the Habomai group of islets to Japan after conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries. Japan is demanding the return of the two islands as well as Etorofu and Kunashiri, which were seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

The Russian president also offered an apology for the internment of about 600,000 Japanese soldiers in Siberia after the end of the war. He called the internment "a product of a totalitarian regime."

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa reiterated Japan's support for Yeltsin's efforts at political and economic reforms, although he expressed regret over the military crackdown on hard-line parliamentarians in Moscow last week.

Hosokawa accepted Yeltsin's invitation for him to pay an official visit to Moscow after working groups from the two countries make further progress in their discussion of a peace treaty.

After a series of talks, Hosokawa and Yeltsin on Wednesday signed political and economic declarations, in which they pledged to promote bilateral cooperation in various fields and continue negotiations on the territorial issue on the basis of historical and legal facts.

Cabinet Secretary Terms Visit 'Good'

OW1310092693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan on Wednesday [13 October] expressed satisfaction with the outcome of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit and his talks with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said at a news conference that the first formal summit talks between a Russian president and a Japanese premier were "good" for improving strained bilateral relations.

"I got the impression that Russia has changed," the top government spokesman said, adding Yeltsin appeared eager to build new Tokyo-Moscow ties.

Takemura also said the premier's talks with Yeltsin has laid the foundation for eventually resolving a bilateral territorial dispute over four Russian-occupied islands off northern Japan.

Foreign Ministry officials said Japan will continue to insist on claiming all four, and not just two, of the disputed islands off Hokkaido.

Hosokawa and Yeltsin issued a Tokyo Declaration which says Russia will abide by all treaties and other international agreements made by the Soviet Union.

The declaration did not specifically mention the 1956 Japanese-Soviet Joint Declaration stipulating the eventual return of Shikotan island and the Habomai group of islets to Japan following the conclusion of a peace treaty. Japan has long maintained that the two islands and Etorofu and Kunashiri are historically legitimate Japanese territories. Yeltsin acknowledged the existence of a territorial row between Russia and Japan and noted the need for the normalization of bilateral ties by resolving the dispute. Tokyo-Moscow ties have long been chilled by the row over the islands, which Soviet troops seized at the end of World War II.

Takemura also highly rated Yeltsin's apology on Tuesday for the Soviet Union's ill treatment of Japanese soldiers in Siberian prisons and labor camps after the war, saying the Japanese Government had not predicted such an outright apology.

The results of the Tokyo talks between Hosokawa and Yeltsin will have a favorable effect on the Japanese premier's talks with Yeltsin in Moscow possibly next year, he said.

Hosokawa accepted an invitation from Yeltsin to visit Moscow and indicated he would like to go there in 1994.

Foreign Ministry's Reaction

OW1310100593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 13 Oct 93

[By Miu Oikawa Dieter]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan has expressed satisfaction with Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo which ended Wednesday [13 October] with progress on a territorial dispute and an apology for Soviet treatment of Japanese prisoners of war. Japanese officials called Yeltsin's visit, which came after two abortive trips in one year, successful and meaningful.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who held two rounds of summit talks with Yeltsin and a plenary session, shared the view at a news conference, saying the visit "opened a new page" in Japan-Russia relations. Yeltsin also told the press he is "very satisfied" with his brief stay in Japan, having been able to establish good contacts and relations.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said they could achieve their goal of establishing a new and advanced foundation for negotiations to solve the longstanding territorial row. Indeed, the officials readily acknowledged that the dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido cannot be solved "all at once." But they said Yeltsin's visit would help jump-start the protracted negotiations on the issue, which has barred Tokyo and Moscow from normalizing relations. They observed that Russia "naturally has different views" on the issue from those of the former Soviet Union.

The officials said the Tokyo declaration signed by Hosokawa and Yeltsin on Wednesday is significant because it mentioned "negotiations on the issue of where Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai islands belong." They also said the two leaders agreed in the declaration to settle the dispute based on "historical and legal facts," as well as on "documents produced with the two countries' agreement," and finally on the principles of law and justice.

The declaration is also important because it confirmed that all treaties and other international agreements concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union continue to be applied to relations between Japan and Russia, they said. The officials expressed satisfaction with Yeltsin's remarks at the press conference, saying the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration is included in international commitments Russia will acknowledge.

Hosokawa repeatedly told Yeltsin during the meetings that the 1956 declaration, which restored diplomatic relations and stipulates the return of Shikotan and the Habomai islets to Japan following the conclusion of a peace treaty, must be included among such commitments. The Soviet Union later called the pact void as Tokyo renewed security arrangements with the United States amid an intensified Cold War.

The officials also welcomed the fact that Yeltsin acknowledged in the first round of talks with Hosokawa on Tuesday that the territorial dispute "exists" and that it "should be solved for sure some day."

Although Yeltsin stopped short of saying when and how Russia would hand back the islands to Japan, the Tokyo Declaration can be seen as a step forward from a joint communique issued when former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited Japan in April 1991.

The Japanese officials openly praised Yeltsin's apology for the detention of some 600,000 Japanese soldiers in prisons and labor camps in Siberia after World War II. Yeltsin surprised his hosts by repeatedly offering the apology on several occasions, including in meetings with Emperor Akihito and Japanese leaders, and at a banquet hosted by the emperor. He said the detention was a "product of the totalitarian regime" and an "inhumane act." An estimated 60,000 of the prisoners died while in captivity.

Turning to Japan's economic assistance to Russia, the officials said Japan expressed its intentions to develop trade and economic relations, based on its principle of "balanced expansion of overall bilateral ties" which links major expansion of assistance to Moscow with progress in resolving the territorial dispute.

The officials said Yeltsin's visit, the first by a Russian president as a state guest, also laid the ground for more visits and negotiations. They referred to Hosokawa's suggestions to hold semiannual foreign ministerial meetings and discuss measures by a peace treaty working group to promote mutual understanding.

Finance Minister on Russia Policy

OW1310104393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii on Wednesday [13 October] renewed his opposition to using deficit-covering government bonds to finance proposed income tax reductions. The step is not "appropriate," Fujii told a press conference. He also denied he had made any remark in favor of a hike in the consumption tax rate as a way of securing funds for a particular purpose. The finance minister was referring to the latest proposal by the government's tax commission to use part of the proceeds from consumption tax hikes for welfare purposes amid the rapid aging of Japanese society.

Fujii also repeated his concern over the current state of the Japanese economy, saying there are "several undesirable economic statistics" and noting the economy "is in an important phase."

On Japan's assistance to Russia, Fujii said Tokyo holds firm to its policy of not separating politics from economic aid to Moscow.

"There is no change in the Japanese policy," he said, commenting on Russian President Boris Yeltsin's remarks on bilateral relations.

At Wednesday's press conference in Tokyo, Yeltsin said his visit to Japan was made possible by a new stance by Tokyo toward Russia. But Fujii said Japan's policy toward Moscow remains unchanged from that of the previous administration under Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Political Parties React to Visit

OW1310131693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japanese political parties Wednesday [13 October] generally lauded the outcome of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's state visit to Japan as a step toward improving strained Tokyo-Moscow relations.

Wataru Kubo, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), said in a statement the summit talks between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Yeltsin "bear great significance for the progress of the two nations and their ties." Kubo said the SDP, the largest force in Hosokawa's ruling coalition, highly rates Yeltsin's apology for the Soviet army's harsh treatment of Japanese soldiers in Siberian prisons and labor camps after World War II. The Soviet army captured and interned about 600,000 Japanese soldiers, of whom an estimated 60,000 perished.

While hailing the apology, Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) voiced hope that mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of both countries would be further deepened. Shinseito, the second largest party in the coalition, welcomed the agreement between Hosokawa and Yeltsin to continue negotiations for an early conclusion of a peace treaty and sought further efforts to resolve a decades-old territorial dispute.

Japan and Russia have long been entangled in the row over four Russian-occupied islands off Japan's northern coast, which the former Soviet Union seized at the end of World War II.

Before wrapping up his three-day visit to Japan on Wednesday, Yeltsin reaffirmed Moscow will meet all commitments made to Japan by the former Soviet

Union, including a 1956 pact stipulating the eventual return to Japan of two of four disputed islands.

The Japan New Party led by Hosokawa approved of Yeltsin's confirmation that Moscow will assume the responsibilities and obligations to meet all commitments made between the Soviet Union and Japan. In the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration, Moscow committed itself to handing over Shikotan and the Habomai group of islets to Japan after a peace pact is signed. The Soviet Union later declared the statement void as the Cold War intensified.

Yoshiro Mori, secretary general of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party, said his party welcomes Yeltsin's apology for the Soviet Union's internment of Japanese soldiers in Siberian prisons and labor camps. In a statement, Mori said it is natural to confirm the existence of the territorial row and Russia's implementation of all Soviet accords with other countries, and expressed dissatisfaction with Yeltsin's failure to mention when the dispute will be resolved.

"We will tenaciously press a demand for the return of the northern territories because it is the nation's earnest wish," he said.

The opposition Japanese Communist Party, which refused to welcome Yeltsin's official visit to Japan because of the Russian President's recent use of force to defeat political foes in Moscow, took a negative view of the results of the trip.

New Round of Trade Talks Begins With U.S.

OW1210013693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0109 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japan and the United States opened a second round of bilateral trade negotiations in Tokyo on Tuesday [12 October] with discussions centering on problems related to the insurance market. The meeting, following a first round in September in Hawaii, will last two weeks and will cover government procurement, automobile parts, telecommunications and medical equipment.

The talks, on a new trade framework, were agreed by President Bill Clinton and former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa after the annual summit meeting of the Group of Seven economic powers in Tokyo in July. In the first two days of talks this week, Japan is expected to press the U.S. to ease access for foreign companies to the insurance market in the U.S., where regulations vary from state to state.

Tokyo will also seek revision of a requirement for foreign insurance firms to appoint U.S. citizens to their board when establishing a subsidiary. Japanese Government officials complain that some states even require fingerprinting of all board members.

The U.S. criticizes the system of interlocking shareholding or "keiretsu" within Japan's insurance industry as keeping out newcomers.

The Japanese side is headed by Eisuke Sakakibara, deputy director general of the Finance Ministry's international finance bureau, while Ira Wolf, assistant U.S. trade representative for Japan and China, heads the U.S. team.

Espy Urges LDP To Accept Freer Rice Market

OW1210100693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy on Tuesday [12 October] urged the opposition Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] farm lobby to drop its opposition to liberalization of Japan's rice market, LDP officials said. In a meeting with LDP Diet members Koichi Kato and Kosuke Hori, Espy expressed hope that the LDP would accept U.S. rice farmers as a stable supply source, the officials said.

The coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa announced last month it would import rice as an emergency stopgap measure to make up for an estimated 1 million ton shortfall after this year's poor harvest.

Kato questioned the firmness of the U.S. resolve to become a stable supply source, saying the United States once embargoed soybean exports after it had a poor harvest at home and banned the sale of U.S. wheat to Moscow when Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan.

Espy sought to alleviate such anxieties, saying the U.S. could continue to supply an ample amount of high quality rice.

Kato was quoted as telling Espy, "The government decision to implement the emergency import had the effects of enhancing public opinions calling for a continuation of the self-sufficiency policy." The LDP was ousted from power in July after 38 years in power.

Espy urged the LDP to stop balking at a proposal to replace nontariff barriers on farm produce with tariffs, an idea advanced by Arthur Dunkel, former chief of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the officials said.

Kato told Espy that GATT is discriminating against Japan by pushing the tariffication plan, because it has stopped short of demanding that other nations abolish export subsidies to farmers to help them lower export prices.

Farmers Say U.S. Apples Carry Worms, Disease

OW1010072993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Hirosaki, Aomori Pref., Oct. 10 KYODO—An agricultural cooperative said Sunday [10 October] that

U.S. apples are still infested with harmful worms and disease, and declared imports should not be allowed. A group of farmers who visited the United States on a fact-finding mission told a news conference that they found fire blight and codling moths among apples grown in the U.S.

"We oppose imports of U.S. apples unless measures to prevent and remove (worms and diseases) are enhanced in the apple growing regions (in the U.S.)," a member of the group said. They said they found young apple trees infested with fire blight in an orchard in Yakima City, Washington State, as well as an apple with codling moths in a fruit and vegetable market in San Francisco.

Japan and the U.S. agreed in September on steps to solve a long-standing dispute over Japan's rejection of American apples. They agreed on a test for the blight and a method of orchard inspection at blossom time. The agreement could allow the import of apples from the U.S. in early 1995. The move could open a 75 million dollar market for golden and red delicious apples from Washington State and Oregon, according to U.S. officials.

North Korea

French Report on Nuclear Arms Said 'False'

SK1310103193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—South Korean Radio No.1 on October 11 reported that France "spotted symptoms of nuclear arms development" by North Korea through its own artificial satellite. The false "information" is said to have come from the Overseas Security Bureau, a military intelligence organ of France.

France's delivery of the fake "information" about the DPRK's "nuclear problem" to the South Korean authorities is a grave challenge to the DPRK; it is meant to defend and foment the South Korean authorities' criminal scheme to do harm to the DPRK.

The French military intelligence raised a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear arms development by North Korea" not long after Mitterrand during his visit to Seoul in September let out the rigmarole that "the nuclear problem of North Korea poses a threat to the whole world." Judging from this, France is apparently playing a trick on the DPRK, picking a quarrel with it.

We cannot but take a serious note of the fact that the French authorities are now madly provoking DPRK, working hand in glove with the South Korean authorities over the "nuclear problem".

It is exasperating, indeed, for France, a country now steeped in nuclear arms buildup, to try to charge the DPRK, which has no intention or capacity to develop nuclear weapons and does not need to do so, with "development of nuclear weapons".

It is not hard to gather that such behavior of the French authorities is motivated by a despicable intention to fish in troubled waters economically by currying favor with the South Korean authorities who are seeking to isolate and stifle the DPRK with the backing of imperialist reactionary forces, crying for an "international cooperation system".

The South Korean trumpeters on the "government" payroll redistributed the false "information" as soon as they received it from the military intelligence body of France, spreading the rumor that the North was really developing nuclear weapons, in a bid to intensify international pressure on the North. But it is a futile attempt.

The South Korean authorities must give up their dastardly attempt to stifle the North with the help of foreign forces, while proposing dialogue to it in public. And the French authorities must immediately stop their dirty act of dancing duet with the South Korean authorities in their effort to harm the North.

Kim Il-song Receives Thanks From Ackerman

SK1310105093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Gary Ackerman, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, sent a letter of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song on October 12, leaving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Recalling that President Kim Il-song had talks with him and his entourage and hosted a luncheon for them, the letter said: "Our talks on a wide range of issues will, I hope, go a long way in helping us to understand each other's views, and foster peace, security, cooperation and friendship."

U.S. Congressman and his entourage arrived in the DPRK on October 9 and went to South Korea on October 12, crossing the Military Demarcation Line at Panmunjom.

Reunification, DPRK-Japan Ties Meeting Held

SK1210121893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, October 10 (KNS-KCNA)—A Tokyo meeting on Japan-DPRK relations and peace and reunification of Korea was held on October 7.

Speeches were made at the meeting by secretary general of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Social-Democratic Party Mitzuo Kawasaki and chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Pae Pyong-tu.

Condemning the anti-DPRK campaign by the Japanese media, Pae Pyong-tu expressed the belief that the Japanese people will render more positive cooperation for the development of DPRK-Japan relations and Korean reunification with a correct understanding of the situation of the Korean peninsula.

Lectures were given under the subjects "Hosokawa Government's Korea policy and Prospect of Japan-DPRK Negotiations" and "DPRK-U.S. Talks and the Situation Surrounding the Reunification of the Korean Peninsula."

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Noting that what Japan should do first of all is to apologize and compensate for its colonial rule, it stressed that the Japanese Government must promptly resume negotiations for the normalization of Japan-DPRK relations with the stand of assailants who are obliged to make an apology and compensation to all the Korean people, victims.

Anniversary of DPRK-Russia Relations Marked

SK1310084193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—A friendly gathering took place at the Russian Embassy here on October 12 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Russia.

Present on invitation were Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and officials concerned.

Russian Ambassador Yuriy Fadyev and his embassy officials were present.

Speeches were made at the gathering.

PRC Trade Delegation Departs Pyongyang

SK0910005293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Zheng Silin, vice minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, departed Pyongyang by train on 7 October.

The delegation was seen off by Yi Song-nok, vice chairman of the External Economy Commission, and councilor in the PRC Embassy in our country.

Kim Il-song Receives Reply From PRC Leaders

SK1110031793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Reply message from CPC and government leaders to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, for sending them congratulatory message on the 48th anniversary of the founding of the PRC—read by announcer]

[Text] Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president:

On behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, and under the names of ourselves, we extend our sincere gratitude and warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the WPK, the DPRK Government, and the DPRK people, for the congratulatory message you sent on the 48th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

[Signed] Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and PRC President; Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress
[Dated] 5 October 1993, Beijing

Kim Il-song Replies to Foreign Leaders

SK1210124493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to heads of state and party leaders of different countries in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Among them are Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China; Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Do Muoi, general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Le Duc Anh, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; President of the Republic of Lebanon Ilyas al-Hirawi; president of the Arab Republic of Syria Hafiz al-Asad; president of the Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation of the the Republic of Sudan 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir; Emir of the State of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al-Sabah; Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Borhanoddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan; Emir Qabus Bin-Sa'id Al Sa'id of the Sultanate of Oman; His Highness Regent Husayn Bin-Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen; King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of the Kingdom of Nepal; Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, president of the State of Mongolia; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the

Requblic of Maldives; Dingiri Banda Wijetunge, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; King Norodom Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia; King Bhumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand; Glavkos Clerides, president of the Republic of Cyrus; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Jerry John Rawlings, president of the Republic of Ghana; Lansana Conte, president and head of State of the Republic of Guinea; King Hassan the second of the Kingdom of Morocco; Cassam Uteem, president and Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister, of the Republic of Mauritius; Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, president of the Islamik Republic of Mauritania; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Miguel Trovoada, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Ali Kafi, president of the High State Committee of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Ion Iliescu, president of Romania; Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Republic of Bulgaria; Michal Kovac, president of the Slovak Republic; Askar Akayev, president of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan; Emomali Rakhmonov, head of State and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Tajikistan; Lech Walesa, president of the Republic of Poland; Levon Ter-Petrosyan, president of the Republic of Armenia; Islam Karimov, president of the Uzbek Republic; Zoran Vilic Karimov, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Cheddi Bharrat Jagan, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Nicholas Brathwaite, prime minister of Grenada; Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Eugenia Charles, acting prime minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica; Erskine Sandiford, prime minister of Barbados; Manuel Esquivel, prime minister of Belize; P.J. Patterson, prime minister of Jamaica; Noor Hassanali, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Said Mohamed Djohar, president of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros; Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru; John George Melvin Comption, prime minister of Saint Lucia; Kennedy Simmonds, prime minister of the St. Kitts-Nevis; Vere Cornwall Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda; King Harald the Fifth of the Kingdom of Norway; Queen Margrethe the Second of the Kingdom of Denmark; Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta; Adolf Ogi, president of the Swiss Confederation; King Carl Gustaf of the Kingdom of Sweden; and Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic.

President Kim Il-song in the reply messages expressed thanks of them for warm congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

He expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and those countries, between the WPK and those parties would further strengthen and develop.

President Kim Il-song also sent a reply to Russian President B. Yeltsin.

Further on Replies

SK1310091393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent messages to head of state and party leaders of foreign countries in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He replied to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India; Iqbal Ahmed Khan, secretary-general of the Pakistan Muslim League; Milud Al Mahdabi, general secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Progressive Organisation of Socialists in the Mediterranean; Ali Yata, general secretary of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party; Mohamedoun Dicko, secretary general of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali; Gustavo Tablada Celaya, chairman of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; Sam Marcy, chairman of the Workers World Party of the United States; Trino Melean, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela; chairman Argelia Raya and International Secretary Jorge Vallero of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism; Eduardo Machado, chairman of the "New Alternative" of Venezuela; Hervin Chung, chairman of the Caribbean National Movement; General Secretary Renan Raffo Munoz and International Secretary Guillermo Herrera Montecinos of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Alberto Moreno, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru (Red Motherland); Guzman Rivera Castaneda, general secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru; Angel Castro Lavarello, president of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru; and Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, president of the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also sent a reply message to Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

In the replies, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed thanks to them for their congratulations and wishes on the 45th DPRK founding anniversary.

He also expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between peoples of Korea and these countries and between the Workers' Party of Korea and these parties would be further strengthened and developed in the future in the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

Kim Il-song Receives Bangladeshi Delegation

SK0810144193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Rashed Khan Mecon, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Bangladesh Workers' Party, and his companion, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were alternate Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Kim Yong-sun and Vice-director of a Department of the C.C., WPK Kim Yang-kon.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He gave a luncheon for them.

Gift Presented to Kim Il-song

SK0810144793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Workers' Party.

It was handed to Kim Yong-sun, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], Workers' Party of Korea, by Rashed Khan Menon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Workers' Party, on a visit to Korea.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK0810142993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Workers' Party.

It was handed to Kim Yong-sun, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the C.C.[Central Committee], Workers' Party of Korea, by Rashed Khan Menon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Workers' Party, on a visit to Korea.

Delegation Departs

SK1310060893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Rashed Khan Menon, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Workers' Party, and his companion left Pyongyang for home on October 12 by plane winding up their 8-day visit to Korea.

During their stay in Korea, they visited Mangyongdae, the party founding history museum, the Mangyongdae school children's palace and other places.

48th Anniversary of Founding of WPK Marked

Foreign Leaders Send Greetings

SK0910050093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)—Party leaders of various countries warmly hailed the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] when they received Korean ambassadors to their countries.

Noting that the WPK founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il now is displaying its great might to the whole world as an invincible, powerful party, Mohamed Bel Hadj Amor, secretary general of the people's unity party of Tunisia, said the source of strength of the party is the chuche idea and the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses.

Korea is successfully building the party and socialism in a Korean way, which gives great inspiring strength to the world progressive parties and peoples, he said.

Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party, said the "resolution" adopted recently at the General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency is no more than a sinister political offensive against the DPRK and it will only go to prove that the agency does not take an impartial stand. The nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula can be solved only through DPRK-USA talks, he added.

Luis Mateo Munoz, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Peru, said the WPK and Korean people have built a powerful and developed socialism in reliance upon their technology, strength and natural resources. He noted that Korea is an ideal society in which the people's aspirations and desire have been realized.

Otete Gaston Mboyo, chairman of the National Movement of the Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire, and Emile Kibala Bey a Nsien, national chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire, said the WPK is a model in building a revolutionary party in the present era and a banner of the struggle of progressive mankind for independence. He said Korea's reality now is vigorously inspiring all the people who aspire after independence.

Working People Mark Anniversary

SK0910051893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)—Working people in Pyongyang met in front of the monument at the Mangyongdae fork Friday to commemorate the lapse of 48 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song passed through the fork to call on workers of Kangson.

Present there were Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, Kang Hui-won, alternate Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Chung-in, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, officials concerned and working people in the city.

Speakers at the meeting recalled that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, after his triumpant return to the homeland with the defeat of the brigandish Japanese imperialists, received leading members of trade unions on October 8, 1945, reposing deep trust and expectation in the working class, during the days of building the party, the country and the army, and on the 9th, the next day, visited the workers of Kangson, passing through the fork in Mangyongdae from which his native home was within a hailing distance.

They said that under the wise leadership of the respected leader Korea has turned into an imperishable socialist country, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence, and the Korean people have become the most dignified and happiest people in the world who enjoy their independent and creative life to the full.

They noted that the noble intention of the respected leader is being successfully carried forward now by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the illustrious leader of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The writing on the monument was read out at the meeting.

Kim Chong-il Sends Gifts

SK0910110793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent presents to party members, working people and servicemen who are loyal to the party and the cause of revolution and have done good things for the society and the collective on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The gifts were sent to Pyo Il-sok and his six brothers of the fifth work team of the Ore Transport Corps of the Musan Mining Complex, the party cell members of the high-speed tunnelling work team of the Sadong pit of the Tokchon coal mine, the party cell members of Chair No.1 of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song of the history faculty and the acoustics chair of the physics faculty of Kim Il-song University, the members of party Cells Nos. 1 and 2 of the Pyongyang Changjon Primary School, the party cell members and other employees of the medical apparatus department of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

Gifts were also sent to officers of the Korean People's Army—Pak Yong-chol and his seven brothers, Yi Chong-song and his four brothers, Yi Chang-ung and his six brothers and one sister, Kang Myong-il and his four brothers, Yi Chong-un and his five brothers and their parents and workers of the Koryo General Bureau of Services, conductors of the Pyongyang Passenger and Freight Car Corps and Na Hae-su, a driver of the Changgwang General Bureau of Transport.

Speakers at the ceremonies for conveying the gifts renewed their determination to devote their all to the victory of Korean-style socialism where the people live in harmony, helping and leading each other forward and to the independent reunification of the country, with the firm will and faith that Korea owes its today and tomorrow and the prosperity of the nation to the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Receives Gift From PRC Party

SK0910111693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a floral basket from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The floral basket was handed to an official concerned today by Qiao Zonghuai, Chinese Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

Celebration in Uganda Noted

SK0910112793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)—A meeting took place in Uganda on October 1 on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the month of support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

It was held under the co-sponsorship of the Secretariat of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda, the Uganda-DPRK Friendship Association and the Ugandan national committee for the study of the chuche idea.

Addressing the meeting, James Bisobiye, vice-chairman of the Ugandan national committee for the study of the chuche idea, said the WPK is a chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the tradition of the down-with-imperialism union (DIU). The WPK personally founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song has more than 60-year old historical roots and brilliant traditions and exploits, he noted.

He said the WPK is now creditably defending the country's sovereignty and revolutionary gains, repulsing all the imperialist maneuvers to destroy socialism.

Noting that the WPK is a model for parties of different countries, he said all the victory and successes made by the WPK in the past 48 years are entirely results of the tested guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Chango Machyo, deputy national political commissioner of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda, said the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is the most realistic and fair proposal for Korea's reunification.

He noted that voices supporting this proposal should be lifted up among the Ugandan people.

A letter to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

A declaration adopted there expressed full support to the DCRK founding proposal, urging the South Korean authorities to embark on the road of reunification through a confederacy, the most realistic and fair way.

The participants in the meeting signed a signature paper supporting the DCRK founding proposal.

Hanminjon Committee Sends Message

SK1010094093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message on October 10 from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The message says the founding of the WPK which grew from the deep and strong roots of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) and the Konsol Fellowship Society, the first party organization of chuche type, was a solemn declaration announcing the emergence of a powerful general staff to hew a right path of the chuche cause and lead it to a final victory, and it was a historical event which put a period to the 5,000-year long history of ordeals of our nation and people and guaranteed a victorious advance to an ideal society of mankind in which independence would come into full bloom.

The WPK has successfully cut the way through difficulties and adversities and strengthened and developed into a virile, militant, invincible party, a mother party which all the people fully trust and follow, notes the message.

It stresses that the WPK, as it holds in high esteem the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, another distinguished leader, is exalting its fame as a party full of stamina and with a vast prospect, which is steadfastly carrying forward the lifeblood of chuche and successfully bringing the cause of the leader to a brilliant accomplishment.

"We will more vigorously wage the national liberation struggle against outside forces by awakening broad strata of the masses with the chuche idea and organizing them under the banner of the chuche idea, only trusting and looking up to you, the respected leader," the message says.

It wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Hanminjon Greets Kim Chong-il

SK1010094193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message on October 10 from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The message says Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the policy of modelling the whole party on the chuche idea with his unique ideological and theoretical activities and has wisely applied it to strengthen and develop the WPK into a powerful vanguard unit of the cause of chuche in which the uniformity of idea and leadership has been definitely realized.

"The WPK with rich experience and tested leadership which it has acquired in the course of successfully solving the problem of succeeding the cause of the leader is exalting its prestige as the days go by as an invincible party and demonstrating to the whole world the might and vitality of peculiar socialism of chuche centred on the people," the message notes.

It stresses that the WPK holding dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as its sagacious leader declared a total bankruptcy of the reactionary abuses of the imperialists and renegades of socialism by the principle of socialism of chuche at the head of the era of independence, indicated a correct path of shaping the destiny to progressive mankind and greatly inspired the movement for rebuilding socialism worldwide.

"We," the message says, "will more powerfully accelerate the modeling of the ranks of Hanminjon on the chuche idea and direct all efforts to the acceleration of the reunification in the 90's by firmly uniting the broad masses of all strata under the banner of '10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country'".

"The Central Committee, Hanminjon wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life in good health", the message concludes.

Kim Il-song Receives Messages

SK1110054193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a congratulatory message from France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10, 1945).

On this occasion, congratulatory messages came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from H.S. Surjeet, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); A.F.M. Mahbubul Haq, chairman of the Alliance of five parties of Bangladesh and convenor of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Bangladesh; Hasanul Haq Inu, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Bangladesh National Socialist Party; Dilip Barua, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist); Leon Nzokene, general secretary of the Congolese Socialist Party; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; Branko Kitanovic, general secretary of the New Yugoslav Communist Movement; and Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

He also received a congratulatory letter from A. Alimjanov, chairman of the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan.

The messages and letter appreciate the great achievements made by the Workers' Party of Korea in its efforts to accomplish the cause of socialism, repulsing all sorts of obstructions of the imperialists and reactionaries, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

They express the belief that the relations between Korea and their countries and between the WPK and their parties will grow stronger and develop.

They wish President Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

PRC Ship Crewmen Mark Date

SK1110102593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Crewmen of Chinese-flagged ships held a meeting at Chongjin Port on October 9 on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Attending there were masters and crewmen of the Chinese-flagged ships Jianchang, Yucai and Hengchunhai.

Masters and a political commissar spoke at the meeting. They said today the WPK was gaining strength and developing as the organizer of all victories and guiding force of the Korean people under the tested leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il and making energetic efforts for the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country under the slogan "We serve the people!"

They said the WPK is making great achievements in socialist construction, not shaking under the complicated situation today and they are results of the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They stressed that President Kim Il-song is the great leader of the Korean people and a close comrade-in-arm and friend of the Chinese people.

They noted that President Kim Il-song has greatly contributed to the traditional friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Korea in the past.

The speakers expressed the firm belief that the Korean people will in the future steadfastly defend the gains of socialism obtained at the cost of blood and certainly achieve the historical cause of the reunification of the country by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the wise leadership of the WPK.

Congratulatory letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Foreign Party Workers Convene

SK1110105093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Foreign party workers staying in Korea had a round-table conversation here October 8 on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Issaka Bagayogo, secretary of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali, said:

The WPK's experience in the revolution and construction is now very valuable for the communist and workers' parties and other progressive political parties and peoples of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a correct organizational line of the party, reared its organisational backbone and, on this basis, founded the party and strengthened and developed it into a mass political party.

The kindred relations between the leader, the party and the masses and their unity and cohesion could not be found in the history of any other country.

This question has been successfully solved only in Korea.

The brilliant 48-year long history of the WPK, recorded with victory and glory, constitutes a precious textbook teaching the world's revolutionary and progressive parties how to build the party and conduct activities.

Oyono Dieudonne, counsellor of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon, said:

"I felt heartily that if the popular masses are to win victory in the revolution and construction, they should hold in high esteem a great successor who would brilliantly accomplish the revolutionary cause started by the leader from generation to generation. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche, has performed immortal feats in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. The brilliant reality of socialist Korea brought about by him through the successful application of the chuche idea is a great example for the world's progressive people. [no closing quotation mark as received]

The WPK's experience indicates the road ahead of the progressive parties which were groping in darkness for the way to follow in the present complicated international situation.

Ilboudo Alian Richard, member and secretary of the National Executive Bureau of the Organisation for People's Democracy-Labor Movement of Burkina Faso, said:

The experience of party building and activities of the Workers' Party of Korea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wisely guided by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an example to be followed by the progressive parties.

Peruvian Party Leader Praises WPK

SK1210022693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Renan Rafo Munoz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, said the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] is a great revolutionary party most faithful to the socialist idea.

In an interview with KCNA here he said all the achievements made in Korea under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea give great confidence and inspiration to all the revolutionaries of the world who aspire after the building of a society of justice, a socialist society.

He went on:

The WPK founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has solved all problems in the socialist revolution and construction creatively to suit the specific conditions of its country from a firm independent point of view under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Socialism has suffered setbacks in the former Soviet Union and East European countries, in the long run, because the parties have failed to form an integrated whole with the masses, divorced from them. The WPK's experience of revolutionary party building and socialist construction is a precious example from which all the communist and workers' parties of the world should learn.

The more we learn about the noble successes and experience of Korea, the more we are filled with boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who are successfully building an anthropocentric socialist society, a society where social justice has been realized.

Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader with clairvoyant wisdom, iron will and matchless grit. We hope he will continue to lead in the van the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism, the cause of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale.

Further on Messages From Abroad

SK1310044493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message of greetings from Lansana Conte, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea, on the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The great leader President Kim Il-song also received messages of greetings on the same occasion from Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, Walid Jumblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, Farouk Dahrouj, general secretary of the C.C., Lebanese Communist Party, Didier Ratsiraka, former president of the Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Madagascan Vanguard of Revolution, and B. Dashyondon, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

They in the messages highly appreciated the successes made by the WPK in building socialism and in the struggle for the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

They wished President Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

Editorials on WPK Anniversary

SK1010103493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—Pyongyang-based newspapers today dedicate editorials to the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

In an editorial headlined "The Cause of Korean-style Socialism Advancing Under the Guidance of the Great Party is Invincible", NODONG SINMUN notes that the 48-year course of activities covered by the WPK after its birth has been a proud course in which the whole party, closely rallied around the great leader and the illustrious leader, has registered ever-victorious feats.

It quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"With the leader founding our party, our people came into possession of the most revolutionary party of new type guided by the great chuche idea, for the first time in the history of the communist movement."

Noting that the greatest event in the long history of the WPK's activities was the successful solution of the problem of succession to the leadership, the paper says:

The WPK has most successfully solved this problem by acclaiming the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il at the head of the party, the revolutionary ranks and the revolutionary Armed Forces.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is an illustrious leader who is guiding the WPK always along an ever-victorious road with rare ideological and theoretical wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues.

It is the greatest fortune of the WPK to be guided by Comrade Kim Chong-il, a true leader of the people possessed of literary and military accomplishments and loyalty and filial piety, a distinguished thinker and theoretician, statesman and military strategist. Herein lies the source of the invincible might of the WPK.

The editorial refers to the immortal exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, which will shine for ever in the revolutionary party building of our era.

One of his great feats in the building of the WPK is that he consolidated the organizational and ideological foundations of the party which would not be shaken in any storm.

Another feat is that he solidified the mass foundation of the party, immensely strengthened the blood ties between the party and the masses and firmly built the party into the staff of the revolution with invincible art of leadership.

The editorial continues:

The exploits performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the course of leading the cause of building the revolutionary party of chuche type are, indeed, great and worthy of pride.

With these immortal exploits, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is highly praised as a most veteran and experienced leader in the revolutionary party building in the present era, and as a great guide leading to victory the struggle of the communists and peoples to rebuild the socialist movement.

The paper underlines the need to strengthen the WPK and increase its fighting ability in every way to cope with the prevailing situation.

It stresses that it is necessary to solidify as firmly as a rock the singlehearted unity of the whole party and society around the illustrious leader and continue to adhere to the line and principle of building the chuche-based party.

And it calls for giving full play to the superiority of our socialism by bringing a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

We must reunify the country in the 90s without fail by thoroughly applying the noble patriotic idea of the WPK, it urges.

The WPK will strengthen unity with international working class and maintain the principle of independence against imperialism and the principle of socialism to the last, thus fully discharging its mission to the age as a defender of the cause of socialism, the editorial concludes.

Editorial Marks Party Anniversary

SK1010122793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0425 GMT 10 Oct 93

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "The Cause of Our-Style Socialism Which Advances Under the Leadership of the Great Party is Ever Victorious"]

[Text] Forty-eight years have passed since the founding of our party. We significantly commemorate the party's founding anniversary at a superb time when the party's militant might is strengthened more than ever and when our-style socialism is making long victorious strides. The Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] is a dignified revolutionary party that brilliantly advances the cause of socialism with the great leader [yongdoja] at its head. Our party's glorious and resplendent history of struggle, achievements, and its militant might and future are all connected with the great leader's [yongdoja] name.

Today, our party is vigorously leading our people's struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause under the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Our party members and people look back emotionally to the glorious history of the party with boundless adoration for their leader [yongdoja] and revolutionary self-respect.

The founding of the glorious WPK 48 years ago was the shining fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the cause of the chuche party founding along the ever-victorious road.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: Because the leader has founded our party, our people have come to have the most revolutionary new-type party guided by the great chuche idea for the first time in the history of the communist movement.

The leader of the working class plays a decisive role in the cause of party building. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had the grand idea of forming a vanguard organization to lead the Korean revolution to victory as early as the initial period of his undertaking the revolution, wisely led the struggle to build firmly the organizational and ideological foundation for party building throughout the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Based on his abundant achievements and experience, he brilliantly realized the cause of our party founding after the liberation. This is the most brilliant achievement made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the victorious advance and completion of our revolution.

The party's founding was a great historic event in our people's political life and our nation's pioneering of its destiny. With the founding of the WPK, our people came to have a new-type revolutionary party of the working class with the chuche idea as its guiding ideology. Under the party's leadership, our people were able to push ahead with the building of new society with conviction. The road of struggle that our party has trodden over the last 48 years since its founding was a proud road that the entire party membership has trodden in firm unity around the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja] registering ever-victorious exploits. Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has been able to display its glorious feat as a strong party that leads the cause of our-style socialism to a brilliant victory and as a revolutionary party that is the most dignified and authoritative revolutionary party of the international working class.

The greatest event in our party's long struggle history is the brilliant solution to the problem of leadership succession. The problem of leadership succession in the party building of the working class is the problem of succeeding to the position and role of the political leader [suryong]. The leader's leadership position and role should be inherited invariably by the people's outstanding leader. By whom and how succession is made to the working-class party's cause, which continues generation after generation, is the most important problem connected with the party's future. The socialist ruling party has collapsed and the socialist cause has failed in several countries in recent years because they failed to solve this problem properly.

By upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the vanguard of the party, of the revolutionary ranks, and of the revolutionary armed forces, our party most brilliantly resolved the issue of inheriting the party's cause.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader [yongdoja] who is leading our party along the ever-victorious road with uncommon ideological and theoretical wisdom, outstanding leadership, and noble moral character.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideology and theory are the great ideology and theory that deepened and developed the chuche idea onto a new higher stage in compliance with the demands of the present time and of the developing revolution. His outstanding leadership traits are serving as the source of uniting the party and the revolutionary ranks into one organism with single-hearted unity and of bringing about all miracles in modern Korea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the genuine leader of the people with both military and literary achievements and unswerving loyalty. He is the outstanding thinker, theoretician, politician, and military strategist. It is the greatest fortune of our party that our party is being led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Herein lies the indomitable might of the WPK.

In the long course of leading the cause of our party building, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il made immortal achievements that will shine forever in building a revolutionary party of our era. He consolidated the organizational and ideological foundation of the party that no storm will ever waver. This is a great achievement made by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in our party building.

The party of the working class is a political organization formed on the basis of the ideas of the working class. How to build the party's organizational and ideological foundation will decide the destiny of the party. This issue is to become even more important when the issue of inheriting the party's leadership is raised.

Today the political and ideological unity and cohesion with the party Central Committee as the center have been more firmly strengthened than ever before in our party and the party's leadership system has been established firmly in the entire party.

All cadres and party members are united more firmly than ever before with faith and will to carry on to accomplishment the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party Central Committee. They are implementing the party's policy and line by going through water and fire. This is the very proud appearance of the WPK today.

In particular, the cadre ranks that constitute the backbone of the party's organizational and ideological foundation have been firmly organized and overall party ranks have become the united body of loyalty and filial piety. As the result, our party's organizational and ideological might has been incomparably strengthened.

Because our party has the firm organizational and ideological foundation capable of inheriting the leader's [suryong] ideas and leadership, no counterrevolutionary (?factors) that may cause degeneration of the party can be generated, not even a minor alien wind can infiltrate.

It is one of the outstanding achievements made by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in our party building that he firmly consolidated the party's mass foundation and remarkably intensified blood ties between the party and the masses.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il not only displayed the superiority of the mass-centered socialist system of our own style comprehensively and highly, but also saw to it that all party organizations thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass line.

Today the spirit of the slogans, "We serve the people!" and "Let the entire party mingle with the masses!" dominates the entire party. There has never been such a time as today when blood ties between our party and our people have been stronger.

Today our people call the WPK a motherly party and absolutely trust the party. They are overflowing with iron-clad determination to share destiny with the party to the end.

No force can frustrate the might of our party that thoroughly depends on the broad range of the masses and that has become a body single-heartedly united with the masses.

It is a great achievement of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that he firmly built our party as the staff office of the revolution with indomitable leadership art. Only when the party of the working class has the refined and skillful leadership art, can it be a militant vanguard organization and can it vigorously organize and mobilize the broad range of the masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In the course of leading difficult and complex revolutionary struggle and construction work, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il created a brilliant paragon of revolutionary and popular leadership art and embodied it in overall party activities. Thus, he remarkably enhanced our party's militant might.

In this process, basic renovation was effected in all fields of the work system, work method and work style of the party, and our party's countenance was renewed.

Today our party is highly displaying its magnified appearance as a powerful party in which the orderly revolutionary work system is firmly established in the entire party, as a revolutionary party which is embodying the great leader-style work method generation after generation, and as a hopeful party which is filled with vigor and spirit of youth with a bright future.

Because there is such a great party, our people are brilliantly carrying out all difficult and gigantic tasks raised in the struggle to inherit and accomplish the chuche socialist cause.

The achievements made by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the course of leading the cause of building the chuche-based revolutionary party are indeed great and proud. With such immortal achievements, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is being highly praised as the most skillful and tested leader in building the revolutionary party of the present era and as the great guide who is victoriously leading the struggle of communists and people to rebuild the socialist movement.

Our party and people carried out the arduous struggle for a long period of time to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause. However, the forward march of our revolution has not ended, and even more difficult tasks are being raised before us.

The maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries to stifle our socialist cause are becoming more atrocious with each passing day. The prevailing situation and gigantic tasks demand that we strengthen our party and increase its combat capabilities in every way.

The leadership of the party is the lifeline of our-style socialism. We should constantly consolidate and develop our party into the glorious chuche-type revolutionary party, which is brilliant along with the respected names of the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja]. Herein lies firm guarantees for the final victory of our-style socialism and for the endless prosperity of our nation.

We should, above all, further consolidate the single-hearted unity of the whole party and society, which are firmly rallied behind the great leader [yongdoja].

Our party achieved the indomitable single-hearted unity and cohesion, which are the most solid and have the greatest vitality in the history of the communist movement. We take great pride in this.

The single-hearted unity of our party is great and everlasting because it is based on unswerving loyalty of all the party members to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the center of our unity and the center of the leadership. He has perfect traits as the great thinker and theoretician, politician, outstanding military strategist, and father of the people. We should deeply cherish the great pride in upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the leader of our party and as supreme commander of the revolutionary Armed Forces. Thus, we should fight in firm unity with the glorious party center.

We should cherish firm faith to become guns and bombs in order to defend the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with our lives, just as during the semi-war period. Thus, we should firmly safeguard the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party and should thoroughly embody the party's line and policy.

To strengthen the might of our party in conformity with the demands of developing revolution, we must continue firmly adhering to the chuche-oriented line and principle of party building. A chuche theory of party building—which is created by the great leader and which is being extensively developed and evolved by the dear leader—is the only correct guideline for revolutionary party building in our times.

The socialist ruling parties and the socialist systems collapsed in various countries. These bitter experiences call on us to understand the correctness of our party's chuche-oriented party building line more fully and to more vigorously conduct a struggle to implement it.

We must firmly arm ourselves with theories of party building elucidated in a great number of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's works, including his historic work "On the Fundamental Question of Revolutionary Party Building." Also, We must thoroughly implement them in carrying out the party's works.

Only when the revolutionary party building principles—such as principles of adhering to the chuche idea as the only guiding idea of our party, of building the party into the popular-oriented one for the working people, of firmly guaranteeing the unitarian of idea and leadership within the party, and of leading the party based on idea—are thoroughly embodied, will the immortal achievements gained by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the cause of our party building shine forever.

We must fully display the superiority of socialism of our own style by effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction. This is the most important task with which our party is faced today.

With his indomitable faith and will, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has smashed the insidious maneuvers of the enemies against socialism and, thus, is taking the lead in conducting an all-party and all-people struggle to safeguard and glorify the socialism of our own style.

The firm and solid determination of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is to consummate endlessly our revolutionary cause without giving our socialism—which has been achieved in several decades of arduous struggle under the leadership of the great leader—to anyone.

All party members and working people must vigorously conduct a struggle to create the speed of an all-out march for socialism of our own style, thus upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

All sectors in the socialist construction must persistently conduct a struggle to glorify this year, a significant year, as a year of great victory and glory by upholding the banner of three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—more highly.

By further enhancing their functions and roles as the staff of the relevant units, party organizations at each level must vigorously support the struggle of labor of party members and working people who unanimously participated in the struggle to implement the revolutionary economic strategy of our party.

The reunification of the fatherland is a national task that cannot be delayed even for a moment. We will make every effort to reunify the country in the nineties and to hand down the reunified fatherland to the coming generations by thoroughly embodying the noble patriotic ideology of our party.

The WPK will strengthen cooperation with the international labor class and will brilliantly carry out the mission of the times as an advocator of the socialist cause by endlessly adhering to the anti-imperialist independent principle and the socialist principle.

Today a bright vista has opened to the road ahead of our party. A great ideology is elucidating the road ahead of our party and a great leader [yongdoja] is leading us to the victorious road. With the greatness of the leader [yongdoja], the WPK will vigorously embark on the ever-victorious road, even today or tomorrow.

Let us firmly unite as one around the party Central Committee with the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as its head. Let us vigorously conduct a struggle for the strengthening and development of our party and for the final victory of the Korean revolution under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Chong-il's 'Extraordinary Strategy' Lauded

SK1110054993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 11 Oct 93

["Party is Great as Its Leader is Great; Political Essay of NODONG SINMUN"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] is a revolutionary party advancing under the banner of socialism without any vacillation in face of any heinous offensive of the imperialists, in accordance with the faith and will of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and a tested and veteran party advancing toward a victory, turning misfortunes into fortunes, the unfavorable into favorable circumstances, with his adamant decision and extraordinary strategy, says NODONG SINMUN in a political essay Sunday.

The political essay says the Workers' Party of Korea is an ever-victorious party founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The essay quotes Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"Today our revolution is being successfully carried forward and developed under the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the leader who is unfailingly loyal to the cause of the popular masses."

The greatness of a party lies in the greatness of its leader, and vice versa.

The greatest fortune of a people is to have a sagacious leader, and the greatest misfortune is to have a wrong person as their leader.

How come that tragic events of ruling parties collapsing overnight and people undergoing unbearable misfortunes and disasters took place in the countries with a long history of socialism?

The lessons of the times and history seriously show that when they fail to choose the right person as their leader, the party, the revolution, the country, everything goes to ruin and destruction.

The party and the revolution may make a long drive, or face the lot of collapse and destruction, depending on what type of a leader is elected to the centre of the party's leadership, what type of a leader guides the people.

Today the WPK is invincible as dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a sagacious leader, is held in high esteem.

As he is great, the WPK is, indeed, powerful, and the country, the army and the destiny of all the people, are all invincible.

The party's ideology is its leader's ideology, the party's leadership ability mean his leadership ability, and land the party's qualities and traits are his spirit and traits.

The WPK is a party united in one mind, the whole of which breathes as one with one ideology and purpose under the benevolent politics, the politics of love of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong- il.

The revolutionary cause of the Workers' Party and people of Korea advancing, united in one mind around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, is invincible for ever.

South's Red Cross Urged To Help Release POW's

SK1210083893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] On 12 October, Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, sent a letter to Kang Yong-hun, president of the South Korean National Red Cross. In the letter, he said that former POWs during the past Korean war who are living in South Korea recently requested the International Red Cross Committee to arrange their repatriation to the North.

The letter notes:

The International Red Cross Committee recently sent to our Red Cross Society a letter saying that the Committee received from Kim In-su and Ham Sae-hwan, former POWs during the Korean war, a letter requesting for their repatriation to the North.

Our confirmation reveals that after being captured as POWs in South Korea during the past Korean war, they had not only spent over 30 years in prison but also experienced hardships in a strange land where they, who are old and sick, had neither flesh and blood nor relatives to take care of them following their release from prison. Our confirmation further reveals that they are anxiously looking forward to returning to the northern half of the Republic where their families live.

In the northern half of the Republic, old man Kim In-su has two daughters and two sisters and old man Ham Sae-hwan has a sister aged 80 and a nephew.

Kim In-su and Ham Sae-hwan, former POWs, should have been repatriated to the North at the time of exchanging the POWs right after the armistice. They, however, failed to return to the North at that time and were in prison for a long time because they refused to be converted. They have received all kinds of persecutions beyond man's imagination.

Although old men Kim In-su and Ham Sae-hwan have been released from prison, they are living in pain even now as a consequence of their long prison life and brutal tortures.

I recognize that this question pertaining to them is a humanitarian one that Red Cross functionaries should solve with priority.

All the compatriots of the North and the South who are worrying about two old men's unhappy condition, as well as families, relatives, and intimate friends of old men Kim In-su and Ham Sae-hwan, eagerly hope that they will return to the North, where their flesh and blood live, as soon as possible.

I hope that your National Red Cross will make active efforts so that old men Kim In-su and Ham Sae-hwan can soon return to the northern half of the Republic, where their families and relatives are waiting for them.

Solidarity Movements Support Reunification

SK1110103893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—International solidarity movements supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song have been held in diverse forms and ways in more than 160 countries and by above 60 international and regional organisations over the last 13 years. Those movements numbered 179,000 or more.

Loud voices that Korea's reunification must be achieved by means of confederacy rang out from among world people in the periods of the solidarity movements.

Over 200 party, state and government heads including first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro, Guinean President Lansana Conte and prominent public figures of some 160 countries said that the DCRK proposal was a most just and realistic one acceptable to all who want the reunification of Korea, as it most correctly reflected the aspiration and demand of the Korean people and the world progressive people.

More than 60 international and regional organisations and upwards of 1,000 political parties and organisations, and public figures of all circles expressed their full support to the proposal through statements, talks, appeals and resolutions and bitterly denounced the South Korean authorities who were seeking a permanent division in reliance upon outside forces, ignoring it.

At the world conference for one reunified Korea through the foundation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was held in Paris, delegations and delegates of 110 governments, parliaments, political parties and public organisations of 79 countries and representatives of international organisations said the proposal was an inspiring banner brightly lighting the path of Korea's reunification and a reunification program fully reflecting the independent stand of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the country with a great national unity and called for an extensive solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea.

A large number of people from above 100 countries of the five continents joined the starting ceremony of the movement of international solidarity march and demonstration supporting Korea's reunification which was held in 1991 and 310 million people participated in the international signature campaigns in this period.

The international solidarity movements supporting the DCRK proposal are rising to a higher tide along with the movement supporting the "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" put forward by President Kim Il-song in April.

The broad solidarity movements supporting the proposal of reunification through confederacy worldwide greatly inspire the Korean people aspiring after the reunification of the country.

The Korean people will certainly achieve national reunification by the concerted efforts of the nation with the support and encouragement of the world people.

Daily Highlights 'Chuche Outlook' on Revolution

SK0810135593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Oct 93

["Highly Important Work About Chuche Outlook on Revolution"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article headlined "Highly Important Work Indicating the Way of Making Chuche Outlook on Revolution a Faith."

The author of the article describes "On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution," a classical work published by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on October 10, 1987, as a highly important, great work indicating the ideological, theoretical and methodological guideline of the ideological work to firmly prepare the popular masses as the driving force of the revolution as required by the situation in which the struggle for socialism had entered a new, higher stage.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is quoted as saying:

"An ideology can only be firm when it has been acquired through a practical struggle because it is social consciousness that reflects one's desires and interests. An outlook on the revolution can be one's unshakable will when it has not only been understood theoretically, but also experienced in the course of one's life."

The author of the article continues:

The dear leader in the work, from a new angle, developed the theory of the chuche outlook on the revolution to a new depth and systematized it as an integral whole on the basis of the theory of the driving force of the revolution, and thus provided the party members and other working people with a guideline in making the revolutionary outlook their faith through revolutionary practice today.

Revolution is a cause started by its driving force and promoted by its might. What is essential in the viewpoint and stand toward the revolution is, therefore, the viewpoint and stand toward its driving force.

In order to establish an unshakable chuche outlook on the revolution, one must acquire the revolutionary outlooks on the leader, the organisation, the masses and morals.

The dear leader in the work clearly defined the position and role of the leader, the party and the masses in the driving force of the revolution and explained in a comprehensive way the essence of the outlooks on the leader, the organisation, the masses and morals, the fundamental requirements in acquiring them and the question of making the revolutionary outlook one's outlook on life. The ideas, theories and policies set out in the work serve as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to bring about a new turn in the development of the revolutionary consciousness of people in that they are raised on the basis of a complete exposition of the theoretical and practical questions awaiting solution in the ideological education and revolutionary practice. As the theories of the chuche outlook on the revolution have been deepened in a comprehensive way and systematized in an integral whole by the work, the people can deeply understand that being loyal to the leader, the party and the masses is the way to a most honourable life, and harden their belief that they can train themselves into true revolutionaries equipped with a faith in the revolutionary outlook through practical efforts to fulfill their assignments under the historical circumstances today.

NODONG SINMUN on Article by Kim Chong-il

SK0910110993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 9 Oct 93

["Ideological and Theoretical Weapon in Revolutionary Party Building in Our Times"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)—"On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building", a classical work published by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on October 10, 1992, is an immortal encyclopedia consummating the chuche-based idea and theory on party building and a highly important work brightly indicating the road of building a revolutionary party in our times, says NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

It notes:

In the work, Comrade Kim Chong-il deeply analyzes the cause of the collapse of socialist ruling parties in various countries in recent years and lessons from it and clearly indicates the questions of principle and tasks which must be tightly held in revolutionary party building.

The important spirit running through the work is to rebuild a working-class party, constantly strengthen and develop it and defend and accomplish the cause of socialism under the banner of the chuche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"Safeguarding and developing the socialist cause is the most important task now facing revolutionary parties and peoples."

The work accentuates once again the importance of the position and role of a working-class party in the accomplishment of the socialist cause and gives a comprehensive exposition of the questions of principle arising in rebuilding the party and increasing its leadership role in keeping with the era of independence, thus providing a sure guarantee for resolutely defending and developing socialism under whatever circumstances.

Referring to the significance of the work, the author of the article says:

Its significance lies, above all, in that it scientifically expounds the cause and lesson of the collapse of the socialist ruling parties and socialist systems in various countries, thus providing the revolutionary parties and peoples with a definite guideline with which they can carry out the work of building a working-class party and party activities without deviation, clearly learning the lesson of history.

The significance of the work next lies in that it consummates the basic principle of building a chuche-based revolutionary party and eloquently proves its validity and vitality in combination with the brilliant achievements and experiences in our party building and activities. This serves as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon whereby to further strengthen and develop the WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] into an invincible party of chuche type.

Another significance of the work lies in that it clearly illumines the principle and tasks for tightening the internationalist unity and solidarity with the revolutionary parties, thereby making it possible to further increase the role of the party in leading the cause of independence of the popular masses.

The work of the dear leader is, indeed, an encyclopedia of party building and activities which consummates the theory of building a working-class party in the era of chuche and a militant banner powerfully rousing the revolutionary parties and peoples to accomplish the cause of socialism.

So, the work serves as an invincible ideological and theoretical weapon which gives fresh confidence and courage to the revolutionary parties and peoples fighting for socialism and deals a telling blow to the imperialists and the reactionaries.

Kim Chong-il's Works Disseminated Abroad

SK0910112593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" was reported by the Pakistani paper MARGAJ, the Peruvian paper LA REPUBLICA and AMP News Agency of Madagascar, and the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO carried an article explaining his work "Abuses of Socialism are Intolerable."

Seminars on his work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" were held by chuche idea study organizations of Guyana and Peru.

Members of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Enmore, Guyana, in their speeches said the work gives a scientific exposition of the fundamental principles of working-class revolutionary party building, providing a guideline to be consistently maintained by revolutionary parties and peoples in their party building.

The chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Federico Villareal National University of Peru in his speech said His Excellency Kim Chong-il made it possible to overcome negative phenomena in relations between some parties and strengthen unity and solidarity on the basis of new principles by advancing the idea that internationalist unity and solidarity of revolutionary parties must be based on independence.

Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Article Noted

SK1210124393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 12 Oct 93

["Historical Work Giving Strong Impetus to Development of Youth Movement of Present Times"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a by-lined article to the 5th anniversary of the publication of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "The Present Times and the Tasks Facing Young People".

The article says that in the work Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a scientific analysis of the role of young people in the revolutionary struggle and gave a profound scientific exposition of theoretical and practical questions in the building and development of the youth movement in the present period, including the question of the Korean young people preparing themselves as the guards and death-defying corps of the party in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche, as loyal ranks of reliable heirs to the socialist cause.

For its profound content and great attraction the work is displaying invincible vitality in the development of the Korean youth movement, the article says, and goes on:

By successfully carrying through the ideas, theories and policies set forth in the work, our young people are, first of all, firmly preparing themselves as the guards and death-defying corps upholding their leader with loyalty and filial piety.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"The young people must resolutely defend the party, with a firm resolve lo share their destiny with it, and must act as its guards and death-defying corps at any time and at any place."

It is a peculiar trait of our young people to firmly believe in and follow Comrade Kim Chong-il as the benevolent father, illustrious leader who leads their rodm, brings their future into bloom, and defend the leader as eternal stars of loyalty.

Our young people do not know any slightest aperture or concession in defending and upholding the leader, loudly singing the loyal song "There Is No Motherland Without You" and regard it as their great honor to be guards and death-defying corps in realising the leader's intention and plan.

By carrying through the ideologies, theories and lines set forth in the work, our young people are rendering great services as the proud generation unsparingly devoting their wisdom and zeal to the prosperity of the socialist motherland with the most correct views and standpoint on alife and happiness.

Our young people are now creditably discharging the mission and duty of a shock brigade and vanguard in the socialist construction by dynamically conducting the youth shock brigade movement and other mass movements.

Our young people are firmly preparing themselves to be reliable inheritors of revolution transparent in class stand and strong in anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit.

They have firm conviction of the justness of the socialist cause and the inevitability of its triumph as the youth of a revolutionary era and have a clear understanding of the corruption of the reactionary and decayed capitalist society and the aggressive nature of the imperialists.

All sorts of reactionary ideas and corrupt bourgeois way of life are not fit for our young people who are firmly armed with the revolutionary viewpoint of chuche and are keeping revolutionary vigilance against the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialists.

Our young people take an active part in the noble struggle for the defence of the motherland, regarding it as their duty and most honorable work to defend the socialist motherland.

It is because of the devoted struggle of young people with strong anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit and ardent patriotism that our people win a brilliant victory in the sharp political and military confrontation with the enemies without gun-firing.

Kim Il-song's Work Published in Booklet Form

SK1010094393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea publishing house brought out in booklet "Officials Should Become True Servants of People", a talk of the great leader President Kim Il-song with officials of party, administrative and economic bodies on December 28, 1992.

Saying that the destiny of the party, the revolution and socialism can be said to depend on how the cadres are trained and how their role is enhanced, the great leader in his work stresses: The working-class party should always pay attention to training cadres well and making them play their role satisfactorily in the whole course of leading the revolution and construction.

He notes that the Workers' Party of Korea has fully solved the problem of native cadres, a difficult problem in our country, by systematically rearing native cadres, overcoming all difficulties, from the first days of the building of a new society after the liberation of the country.

Having a large unit of able native cadres who are firmly armed with the chuche idea and possessed of modern science and technology is a great pride of our party and people and this is a firm guarantee for victoriously advancing the revolutionary cause of chuche, he says, and gives a comprehensive exposition of the highly important tasks to further enhance the role of the cadres as faithful servants of the people in keeping with requirements of our developing revolution and ways for their practice.

Saying that today the international circumstances of our revolution are very complicated and the imperialists and reactionaries are intensifying political and military pressure and economic blockade as never before to isolate and stifle our socialism, he stresses the need to thoroughly implement the lines and policies of our party in time by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under such situation and thus defend and more powerfully advance the socialist cause.

Anniversary of Kim Il-song's Work Marked

SK1110112493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—A seminar marking the 25th anniversary of the publication of the classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "On the Further Development of the Role of Working People's Organizations" (October 11, 1968) was held here today.

The seminar was attended by secretary of the Central Committee, the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Chung-nin, personages concerned and officials of working people's organizations.

The speakers said that in the work President Kim Il-song propounded the idea that the working people's organizations in socialist society are organizations of ideological education which educates broad segments of working people in a revolutionary manner and they are also peripheral organizations of the party, so as to provide a highly important guideline for the working people's organizations in successfully discharging their mission and duties.

The work gives comprehensive answers to the fundamental questions arising in fulfilling the duties facing the working people's organizations such as the party's leadership over the working people's organizations, their doing work in conformity with their specific conditions and the work method and style of their officials.

The speakers said that in the work the great leader set the revolutionization and working-classization of broad masses as the most important revolutionary tasks facing the working people's organizations and indicated the principles and ways of their fulfillment such as strengthening the organizational life among their members.

They stressed that President Kim Il-song gave a full exposition of the idea and theory of the building of working people's organizations under socialism by applying the chuche idea, thus performing undying feats in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

They noted that the chuche-based idea and theory of the building of working people's organizations have been further developed and enriched under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and they have been successfully carried into effect in Korea.

Kim Chong-il Thanks Units, Working People

SK0810140193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il extended thanks in the name of supreme commander to different units and working people who had done a good job for the society and collective. They include the Myongjon Joint-venture Company, the Changsaeng Joint-venture Trading Corp., officials of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, workers of the Hamju Ship's Electric Motor Factory and Yi Hwa-ung, director of the Hamhung College of Railways.

They had visited People's Army units to deepen the Army-civilian sentiments of kinship and adopted orphaned children and taken good care of them, doing a lot of good jobs.

Doing things good for the society and collective and comrades is now a common place in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

South Korea

Further on U.S. Wish for Somalia Reinforcements

SK1310011293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0038 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The relevant ministers will soon discuss a U.S. request for reinforcement of the South Korean peacekeeping forces in Somalia, a senior government official said Wednesday.

A letter from U.S. President Bill Clinton to President Kim Yong-sam on Saturday asked for comprehensive reinforcement, including combat forces such as infantry, the official said.

The government has yet to make any sort of decision, but the cabinet will soon discuss the matter, he said.

"In view of next month's multilateral and bilateral summits at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting in seattle, and the long friendship between the two countries, we cannot but look into the U.S. request although it concerns the dispatch of combat troops," he said.

Clinton did not specify nor name combat forces in requesting comprehensive reinforcement, but it is difficult to assume he was asking for more rear services like engineers, the official noted, adding that this was what worried the government.

The government itself is said to be split over a dispatch of combat forces and a decision is expected to hit a roadblock in the National Assembly.

Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the opposition Democratic Party (DP), said Wednesday he opposed sending even one combat soldier to Somalia.

Korea has no interest whatsoever in the African country and there is no sign of an end to the fighting there despite United Nations peacekeeping forces, Yi argued.

"We may have another Vietnam when we send combat soldiers to Somalia," he said, adding that he also opposed reinforcement of the 251-member engineering unit already dispatched.

Party To Oppose Sending Troops

SK1310020493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0134 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Democratic Party [DP] spokesman Pak Chi-won said today in his statement that the government's dispatch of combat troops to Somalia will raise a big issue just like the second dispatch of troops to Vietnam, and that the DP will oppose the dispatch of combat soldiers to Somalia in any case.

Ministry Denies Plan

SK1310120893 Seoul YONHAP in English 1153 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The National Defense Ministry on Wednesday said it had at no time studied the issue of sending more troops to Somalia.

Kim Yong-chol, spokesman for the ministry, said, "Our ministry has not studied the question of any additional dispatch. This is no time to do so."

Regarding the reported request of the United States for an additional distach of South Korean troops to Somalia, Kim said his ministry has received no official message signed by U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Another ministry official said that if the government decides on an additional dispatch, it may be the sending of security troops for the safety of the South Korean troops already there.

"But, we are in principle opposed to the further dispatch of troops including combat personnel," the official said.

He said that a plan to send two to three armored personnel carriers to Somalia was once reviewed for the security of South Korea's Sangnoksu unit there. But, he said he understands the plan has been shelved because it is quiet in the area the South Korean unit is stationed.

U.S. Request Said 'Hard To Ignore'

SK1310033693 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] It was revealed on 12 October that the government is carefully considering a dispatch of additional ROK troops including combat soldiers to Somalia, which U.S. President Bill Clinton requested in his personal letter to President Kim Yong-sam.

A high-ranking government official said on 12 October: "The government is aware of the public opinion against sending additional troops. However, we are in the reality that the U.S. request hard to ignore [musi]. Certainly, we should judge this matter politically.

The official hinted at the possibility that the government will send more troops to Somalia, by saying: "Besides the U.S. request, there is a view among people that more troops are needed to be dispatched to Somalia for the purpose of self-defense since the ROK troops already sent there are an engineering unit." He also said: "Even if the government decides to dispatch additional troops, the decision will be different from that for the Vietnam war, in which the ROK dispatched a large number of soldiers."

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party said: "We sternly oppose dispatching combat forces because it is highly possible that this will cause a loss of numerical human lives and another Vietnam war.

To Send Armored Personnel Carriers

SK1310052993 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 93 p 3

[Text] The government has decided to immediately provide five armored personnel carriers to an ROK engineering unit (Evergreen Unit) in Somalia around the end of this month for its safety and for the reinforcement of its own security guard.

This decision was made at a time when U.S. President Clinton recently sent a personal letter to the ROK requesting an additional dispatch of ROK troops to Somalia and when the ROK Government has not decided whether it should send additional ROK combat troops to Somalia or not. Therefore, it is very significant.

A high-level government official concerned said on 13 October: The situation in Somalia is getting worse and worse everyday. Officers and soldiers of Evergreen Army unit are staying in Somalia. Their family members, who are concerned about their safety, have asked for the guarantee of the safety of the ROK Army unit in Somalia. According to this request, the government has decided to provide approximately five ROK-made armored personnel carriers and ten crews (armored branch) to the ROK Army unit in Somalia on around 20 October.

He said, however, that "this decision is made for the reinforcement of the Evergreen engineering unit's own security guard, not for the dispatch of the combat troops to Somalia, and that the issue of sending combat troops there is not considered as of today."

The armored personnel carrier, which will be transported to the location by the ROK national-flag carrier on around 20 October, is an ultramodern armored carrier vehicle that can simultaneously carry all kinds of weapons possessed by individuals and the troops of a squad (a nine-passenger carrier), including automatic machine guns.

Editorial Views Ackerman Trip, DPRK Talks

SK1310064693 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 13 Oct 93 p 3

[Editorial: "The United States Does Not Know North Korea Well"]

[Text] An entourage led by U.S. Congressman Ackerman, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee, has come to Seoul, winding up a three-night and four-day visit to North Korea. It has been learned that Ackerman's entourage met with Kim Il-song and Kim Yong-nam of North Korea, conveyed to them the U.S. position on resolving the nuclear issue, and listened to North Korea's opinions. The entourage will pay a courtesy visit to our country's president and unification and foreign affairs ministers to explain the results of its visit to North Korea.

Under the circumstances in which North-South dialogue has been in a slump, the second round of talks between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] has been broken, and the third round of the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks has been delayed, our attention was focused on the North Korean visit by Ackerman's entourage. However, in view of the activities North Korea has so far shown and in view of China's nuclear test, we did not expect that a message that would make practical progress would be exchanged. It seems that the results of Ackerman's visit to North Korea were the same as we thought.

However, we focused our attention on Ackerman's North Korean visit, because practical progress would happen to be made. It is meaningful that Ackerman's entourage has reaffirmed that there is no change in North Korea's attitude. The North Korean visit by Ackerman's entourage will be an opportunity for the United States to see the genuine attitude of North Korea.

It is inevitable that the North Korean visit by Ackerman's entourage reminds us of the Vietnamese war. As a matter of fact, when we examine Vietnam and North Korea, what they were and what they are, there is no change at all in the communists' strategy of negotiations and art of propaganda. By letting Ackerman visit North Korea, North Korea has achieved a great purpose both in view of negotiations and in view of propaganda. Regardless of the slump in the dialogue with the IAEA and the ROK, North Korea has, in fact, obtained an effect of holding a third round of the high-level talks with the United States. That is, North Korea has been advertising that it is not North Korea that has closed the door of dialogue.

In addition, North Korea has used Ackerman's Panmunjom passage, which is the first time an American has been allowed, as being a means of political propaganda. Unprecedentedly, North Korea let him cross Panmunjom. North Korea, however, propagandized that "In view of the principle of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement which promises the support of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and nonaggression, the DPRK has taken an exceptional measure of letting Ackerman cross Panmunjom."

We have remembered that during the Vietnam war, Vietnam agitated and used the antiwar opinion within the United States to the maximum. It has been a well-known fact that Vietnam used the progressive forces within the U.S. Congress. This was a strategy aimed at weakening the U.S. Government's position in negotiations. It is impossible for North Korea to forget the success that Vietnam gained through the strategy. Even though there is a small difference, it is possible for North Korea to use Vietnam's means in approaching the United States.

Before Ackerman arrived in Seoul, North Korea claimed in a statement that it would no longer hold nuclear negotiations with the IAEA and that direct negotiations with the United States are the only way to resolve the nuclear issue. This is a propaganda offensive and a disturbance strategy, from which we can know what North Korea negotiated with Ackerman as well as the calculations of North Korea.

As far as North Korea is concerned, the activities that North Korea has shown so far are the only means to know what activity it will conduct. Regardless of what North Korea said to Ackerman and which condition it put forward to him, we cannot but think that sanctions are the only way for persuading North Korea and for blocking it from developing nuclear weapons.

President, Japan's Hosokawa To Hold Summit

SK1310074693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam will have talks with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in Seoul on Nov. 6, South Korean Government officials said Wednesday.

Hosokawa will make an official visit to Seoul on Nov. 6-7 prior to attending the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in Seattle, the officials said.

In the first Seoul-Tokyo summit since new administrations were inaugurated earlier this year, the two leaders are to address such matters of common concern as the North Korean nuclear issue, they said.

A senior government official said that Hosokawa will make an official working visit, just as U.S. President Bill Clinton did.

Kim and Hosokawa will have an official meeting on Nov. 6 and a breakfast meeting the following morning to discuss ways to promote friendship between their countries.

The talks will be meaningful as they will have, more than anything else, the nature of a getting-to-know-each-other session in the wake of the inaugurations of new governments in the two countries, the senior official said.

The two leaders are expected to exchange views on the reforms presently under way in both of their countries and to discuss the political situation on the Korean peninsula and the international situation in Northeast Asia.

North, Taiwan Said To Set Up Reciprocal Missions

SK1210070493 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Oct 93 p 6

[YONHAP reports from Tokyo]

[Text] TOKYO SHIMBUN reported on 11 October in a Taipei-datelined story that Liao Fu-pen, secretary general of the Kuomintang [the Nationalist Party] and member of the Legislative branch, has revealed that North Korea and Taiwan will set up reciprocal missions before the end of this year.

Secretary General Liao, in an interview with TOKYO SHIMBUN, said that he held talks with North Korean Premier Kang Song-san in Pyongyang and discussed ways to strengthen bilateral relations. During the talks, the two sides agreed to promote economic relations, apart from politics, he added. He had visited North Korea on 3 September as a member of the Legislative branch.

In the meantime, Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the North Korean Commission of Electronic and Automation Industry, made a visit to Taiwan in early October and met with Chiang Ping-kun, Taiwanese minister of economic affairs, and Foreign Minister Chien Fu. In the meeting, the two sides agreed to set up missions in Pyongyang and Taipei, respectively. They will be in charge of visa issuance as a way to strengthen economic relations. It has been learned that the missions will be called "trade company" in the beginning.

Taiwan Denies Plan

SK1310010993 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 93 p 7

[REUTERS/YONHAP from Taiwan]

[Text] The Taiwan Foreign Ministry said on 12 October that Taiwan has no plan to establish its mission in North Korea before the end of the year.

In an interview on 12 October, a spokesman for the Taiwan Foreign Ministry denied the rumor that Taiwan and North Korea will set up reciprocal missions, by saying: "Taiwan welcomes civilian contacts with North Korea, but it is still very conservative in its relations with North Korea."

Prior to the spokesman's statement, quoting remarks made by a high-ranking official of the ruling National Party of Taiwan, Taiwan media reported that Taiwan and North Korea had agreed to set up visa offices taking the form of trade company in each other side in this year.

U.S. Defense Department on DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK1310000993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0001 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—The U.S. Defense Department believes that North Korea is "very close" to the development of a nuclear weapon and that with nuclear weapons in North Korean hands there is a danger that nuclear war might break out, Deputy Defense Secretary William Perry warned on Tuesday.

"They (the North Koreans) are, we believe, very close to the development of a nuclear weapon, and they already have developed a ballistic missile capable of carrying that weapon not only to South Korea, but to Japan as well," he told a meeting of the Association of Old Crows (veterans).

He said the Defense Department is particularly concerned about "nuclear weapons ending up in the hands of Iran, Libya, North Korea" and the problem is particularly dangerous in North Korea.

"I think it is quite predictable that if North Korea ends up with any number of nuclear weapons in their hands the minimum danger we have is the danger of a nuclear arms race starting in the Western Pacific, and the maximum danger, of course, is that nuclear war might actually break out," Perry said.

The problems are "difficult, complex security issues, difficult to deal with even if we in the defense department were in a steady state, a stable situation, which we are not," he said.

Regarding U.S. defense budget cuts, Perry stressed that the United States should not forget the lessons it learned from the Korean and Vietnamese wars.

Government Releases White Paper on Issue

SK1310113693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1115 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea is believed to have secured all ability to produce nuclear weapons, the "1993-94 Defense White Paper" released by the Defense Ministry on Wednesday said.

"North Korea has been concentrating on the early attainment of nuclear fuel while testing detonators needed in the production of nuclear weapons," the white paper said.

It said that this year alone, North Korea additionally deployed 20,000 troops, eight divisions and brigades, 100 tanks, 500 field guns and 30 vessels.

North Korea is self-producing the improved model of T-62 tank, has armed its tanks with AT-4 anti-tank missiles it produced, and replaced 76.2mm anti-tank guns with 100mm self-propelled guns, the white paper said.

North Korea presently maintains 1.6 times more military manpower and 2 times more equipment than the South, which are buttressed by 6.5 million well-trained reserve forces ready to be thrown into action.

"As most of these forces are deployed south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, North Korea would be able to launch an all-out surprise attack before the South could complete a defensive readiness," it said.

The white paper went on to say that North Korea has been constructing a number of nuclear-related facilities, which it said include atomic reactor No. 3 at Yongbyon, atomic power plants at Taechon of North Pyong-an Province and Sinpo in South Hamgyong Province, and a nuclear reprocessing plant and a nuclear fuel bar plant in Yongbyon.

Meanwhile, an Air Force report furnished to the National Assembly said that North Korea has deployed 41 percent of its 1,620 war planes and helicopters south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line.

The total include 850 fighters and other tactical planes, 480 support planes including AN-2 aircraft, and 290 helicopters. Lately, moreover, North Korea has introduced about 60 MiG-23 and -29 planes, it said.

The report said their advanced fighter planes like MiG-21's, - 23's, -29's, SU-7's and -25's are capable of attacking the central and even southern regions of South Korea.

In addition, it said North Korea has relocated SA-5 ground-to-air missile batteries at southern bases to threaten the South's air activities in areas North of the Kangnung-Chongju-Kunsan line.

North Korea has its own ability to produce and deliver nuclear and chemical weapons, and has already produced and deployed an advanced type of Scud missiles.

Warning to DPRK Reported

SK1310062193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Seoul and Washington are said to have warned Pyongyang of the inevitability of referring the North Korean nuclear issue to the U.N. Security Council in case it continues to reject ad hoc and routine inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its nuclear installations by the end of this month.

The two countries sought a peaceful solution to the problem through dialogue but were obliged to follow an IAEA decision to refer the issue to the security council because of Pyongyang's insistence on refusing access to suspected nuclear facilities, an informed Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The Seoul-Washington position was notified to Pyongyang through the dialogue channel between Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and Kenneth Quinones, an official in charge of North Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department, the official said.

It was also mentioned in a recent meeting between Choe U-chin, Northern-side chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission, and Thomas Hubbard, deputy assistant secretary of state for Asia-Pacific Affairs.

Rep. Gary Ackerman, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee, said he had stressed the need and importance of Pyongyang's accepting the IAEA ad hoc and regular inspections scheduled for late October in his meeting at the weekend with North Korean President Kim Il-song.

As stated in the resolution of the IAEA General Assembly, the international nuclear watchdog has requested access for inspection several times, but received no answer from Pyongyang.

If the communist regime continues to reject IAEA inspections until the end of this month, the continuity of the IAEA's nuclear safeguards will be broken, other ministry officials said.

An IAEA team of technicians, which was permitted into North Korea in August, changed batteries and tapes in monitoring cameras and confirmed whether the nuclear facilities remained sealed.

They need to revisit the nuclear sites by the end of October because they have to renew batteries and tapes within two to three months, the officials explained.

The IAEA maintains that North Korea must not only allow such technical examinations, but also permit ad hoc and normal inspections.

"North Korea must accept the technical inspection at least for continuity of safeguards," an official said.

If Pyongyang opposes such limited inspection, then the IAEA is certain to take the issue to the security council and then Seoul and Washington can no longer just call for a peaceful solution, he said.

South Korea and the United States, using various diplomatic channels, have explained the seriousness of the situation to North Korea to try and persuade it to accept international inspections, officials said.

On Tuesday, North Korean Atomic Energy Industry Minister Choe Hak-gun announced the government's decision to halt negotiations with the IAEA regarding inspections and talk directly to the United States.

Minister on Denuclearization

SK1310030993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The government stands by its policy of seeking a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang told a breakfast meeting of the 21st century management club on Wednesday.

"The government will hold on to the denuclearization policy and use all means to honor the 1991 inter-Korean joint communique on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula," said Han, who is also Unification Minister.

"If we develop nuclear weapons, it will stimulate the extreme right in Japan and cause reinforcement of Chinese military forces, thus destroying peace in Northeast Asia," Han said.

He explained the basic position of the government, saying it is always willing to cooperate with North Korea in studying ways to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Han said he was not optimistic about Friday's working-level contact with North Korea for an exchange of special envoys.

"North Korea wants to directly negotiate with the United States, rather than talking with the South Korean government and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Han said. "So I am not that optimistic about these working-level talks."

Deputy Prime Minister Yi Kyong-sik is club chairman.

Radiation Detection Station To Be Built

SK1310042593 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 13 Oct 93 p 3

[Text] For early detection of a possible accident because of North Korea's nuclear facilities, a radioactivity detection station will be set up in Paengnyong Island, located near the armistice line.

While answering questions at the parliamentary inspection of the government on 12 October, Yim Yong-kyu, director of the Korean Nuclear Safety Technology Institute, revealed: "Recently, the Far East is changing into an area where the world's nuclear facilities are concentrated. Therefore, it has become an urgent problem to expand the radioactivity detection stations. We plan to set up a radioactivity detection station on Paengnyong Island within this year to prepare for possible nuclear accidents by North Korea."

Currently, eight radioactivity detection stations are being operated in such places as Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju. Three more places—Paengnyong Island, Kangnung, and Ulung Island—will be set up as radioactivity detection stations, thus increasing the radioactivity detection stations to 11 places.

North's Request for Release of POW's Refused

SK1310031193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0210 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] On 13 October, the Unification Ministry decided that it will not allow the repatriation of two long-term prisoners including old man Ham Sae-hwan, who refused conversion from communism, to North Korea. The North Korean Red Cross Society requested it yesterday.

Pak Sang-chon, director of the Exchange and Cooperation Bureau of the Unification Board Ministry, said today in his meeting with reporters: The two old men Ham Sae-hwan and (Kim Puk-hong) who are requested by North Korea for their repatriation are not the prisoners of war but rather criminals who violated the law of the ROK. Therefore, the ministry is not considering repatriating them to North Korea. There will be no future additional steps like the repatriation of old man Yi In-mo who was unconditionally returned to North Korea on the humanitarian level since the launch of the new government.

He said, however, that as elucidated by Prime Minister Hwang In-song in his 7 July proposal for the exchange visit of separated family members, the North and South Korean authorities can discuss it when North Korea affirmatively responds to the opening of a meeting room in Panmunjom, the release of the crew of the Tongjinho, which was kidnapped to North Korea, and to the work of the exchange visit of separated family members.

On 12 October North Korea sent a letter to Kang Yong-hun, president of the ROK National Red Cross, in the name of the North Korean Red Cross Society and asked for the repatriation of the two old men.

Government, PRC Fail To Agree on Civil Aviation

SK1110120093 Seoul YONHAP in English 1029 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China failed to reach a complete agreement on civil aviation though they managed to hammer out an accord on the controversial point of air control transfer in their recent aviation talks in Seoul.

Yu Pyong-u, Korea's chief negotiator, said on Monday that at the fourth aviation meeting held on Oct. 6-11, the two countries failed to iron out differences in some matters including the number of airlines to serve Korea-China routes, flight frequency, and flight routes.

"Since the Chinese delegation is set to leave Korea on Tuesday, there would be no further negotiations at the present fourth-round talks," Yu, Foreign Ministry's director-general for Asian Affairs, said.

The government, he said, would continue negotiating with China through diplomatic channels.

It was learned that China agreed to Korea's suggestion that 124 degrees of east longitude be made the point of air control transfer along the Seoul-Beijing route as stipulated by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) rules.

"Since the two countries had decided to produce a package aviation agreement inclusive of all details, no accord can be taken to have been reached at the moment," Yu said.

Most South Africa Sanctions To Be Lifted

SK1010050393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea has decided to lift economic sanctions on South Africa as the United Nations resolved to remove most of sanctions against the African country for its greatly eased apartheid.

A Foreign Ministry official said over the weekend that because the United Nations adopted a resolution for removal of most sanctions against South Africa, the government will lift most of the economic sanctions on the country as soon as possible.

The government has been imposing economic and sports sanctions, including embargo on the export of arms, on South Africa. The sanctions, excluding embargo on the export of arms, will be removed, the official said.

South Korea normalized diplomatic relations with South Africa last march and appointed Choe Sang-tok as ambassador of the embassy in Pretoria in May.

Satellite TV 'Bogged Down' by Conflict

SK1310075893 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 93 p 3

[By staff reporter Choe Sang-hun]

[Text] South Korea's ambitious plan to launch its first satellite TV broadcasting system is bogged down in bitter wrangling between government agencies—a battle epitomizing the nation's often fractious struggle to prepare for the future of multimedia.

Recently, Information Minister O In-hwan announced the government had decided to defer satellite TV broadcasting until toward the end of the decade. He talked of the presidential office's approval of the decision and it seemed as if the matter had been settled.

As it turned out, however, the game was not over—at least according to the Communications Ministry. Answering questions in a parliamentary audit of his ministry last Friday, Communications Minister Yun Tong-yun said the government had never made such a decision.

His ministry's position is that as Seoul plans to put its first telecommunications and broadcasting satellite into orbit in April 1995, the first satellite TV network should take to the airwaves by early 1996 to tap a market that is considered one of the hottest technological fields today.

"The Information Ministry has explained to us that there has been some misunderstanding in press coverage of Minister O's remarks," said Minister Yun.

Industry observers see the current dispute as emblematic of an escalating tug-of-war among government agencies that are struggling to seize the lead in the multimedia industry. The battle also highlights an unprecedented challenge facing government policymakers as technological convergence is breaking down traditional barriers between industries.

Defying technology, the South Korean government is keeping two of the three key parts of the multimedia industry apart—broadcasting is in the hands of the Information Ministry while telecommunications fall under the Communications Ministry's purview.

The two ministries are pushing separate laws governing satellite TV broadcasting, or direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS). Each of the laws would give the promoting ministry the right to license DBS stations.

"This is a case of sheer bureaucratic selfishness," Rep. Kim Myong-kyu of the opposition Democratic Party told the parliamentary audit Friday.

Like cable TV, DBS holds great promise. Using satellites that send signals bouncing to and from antennae on the ground, DBS can reach remote areas and make possible high-definition TV.

In the past week, the wrangling has developed emotional overtones. One Communications Ministry official, for instance, branded O's remarks as "hogwash" and derided the Information Ministry as a "useless ministry simply bent on meddling in other agencies' business." Announcing the controversial decision, Minister O said the major broadcasting companies, having invested heavily in the programing industry, cannot afford the huge financial outlays needed for satellite TV broadcasting.

The Communications Ministry responded that the delay would make the Koreasat satellites "half-useless." The Koreasat, called Mugunghwa after the national flower of Rose of Sharon, carries six telecommunications transponders and three DBS transponders.

"To have the DBS transponders up in orbit and not use them is a huge waste of money," said Yu Pil-kye, a director at the ministry's satellite broadcasting division. The life span of the Koreasat is estimated at 10 years. The government has invested some 332.5 billion won into the satellite, about 45 percent of the sum into DBS systems.

The Information Ministry may have other motives. Despite objections from major TV stations and the Information Ministry, the Communications Ministry has adopted a digital mode of transmission for the DBS system.

The decision meant that the established TV stations will have to switch their current analog systems to digital at huge costs. Furthermore, since digital transmission also would make more channels available, now virtually all of the nation's big businesses are seeking a niche in the broadcasting business. Established TV broadcasters had therefore formed an anti-digital lobby.

The multiplicity of channels also makes DBS a powerful competitor with the cable TV industry.

The first cable TV system will start commercial operation in 1995 under the regulation of the Information Ministry. Small wonder, then, that the ministry wants DBS postponed until the cable industry has secured a foothold in the Korean market.

But the delay of DBS could also turn into a setback for domestic companies competing in the high-volume industry. The world's major broadcasting empires, like Australian-Born media baron Rupert Murdoch's, have an eye on the Asian market as the television industry's "last frontier."

The invasion of satellite dishes into Korea has been impressive in recent years, with an increasing number of Koreans tuning into satellite TV networks like STAR-TV and NHK. The danger for the Koreans is that delaying the introduction of DBS could leave them isolated in a world flooded by foreign programing.

Industry observers call for greater cooperation among ministries and propose a special committee including big electronics firms, broadcasters and telecommunications firms.

Foreign Missions Reluctant To Leave Mt. Namsan

SK0710133593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry is said to be nonplussed by Seoul City's plan to dismantle the foreigners residential complex on a slope of Mt. Namsan under a "campaign to give Mt. Namsan its natural look."

City Hall has given foreign diplomats until April to leave the Namsam foreigners residential complex, which is considered an eyesore, but many from hard-up Eastern European and Latin American countries are appealing the decision.

Many foreign missions and residences have been relocated since the decision was made a year ago, but Romania, Colombia, Dominica, Honduras and Guatemala still have their embassies in the complex and seven countries, including Mongolia, Bulgaria, Panama and Libya, have yet to move their residences.

Foreign countries rent apartments or houses of between 27 pyong (a pyong equals 3.3 square meters) and 55 pyong in the exclusive area at bargain prices from the Korea National Housing Corp.

The countries unwilling to move out say they cannot afford to find other places as they certain to be more expensive.

Many of them were unhappy when the Foreign Ministry proposed they lease 27-pyong to 33-pyong apartments for foreigners in Yongsan because they were too small.

The problem was raised by Rep. Pak Chong-su of the Democratic Liberal Party in questioning Wednesday by the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee.

The ministry has bought 8,000 pyong of land near the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security in Yangjae to build a Diplomatic Center, but is unlikely to start construction in the near future due to difficulties finding the money.

Burma

Khin Nyunt on Successful Discussions With KIO

BK1010055193 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the Myanmar [Burma] Education Committee and secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], attended and delivered an address at the closing ceremonies of special refresher course No.3 for basic education middle and high school teachers held at the Training Hall of the Institute of Public Service in Hlegu at 1400 today. [passage omitted on participants]

In his speech he said he believed that the teachers, after having attended the state-sponsored training, are excited with the prospect of serving the country and people with new ideas, new views, and new beliefs from the training and to serve the country and people with happiness, honor, and pleasure. [passage omitted on nurturing patriotic youths, internal and external destructive elements spreading rumors to destabilize the nation, objectives of union solidarity and development association]. Continuing, he said that while the SLORC is working exclusively for national interests by convening the National Convention to find and coordinate solutions for the future of the country, it is also striving seriously for the reunification of national races. He continued that the SLORC has been magnanimously inviting the national races, who are outside the legal system, to give up terrorism and insurgency and return to the legal fold to find and coordinate solutions for the future of the country. He said: The unilateral halting of all offensives, with the aim of unity and friendship among national brethren in the future, and discarding the military solution show the genuine goodwill of the state government. We can see that the national brothers who understood the SLORC's genuine goodwill, are returning to the legal fold to join hands with the state government to carry out the development activities for their regions and for their ethnic groups with increasing momentum. Not along ago, the successful discussions were held with the ethnic group called the Kachin Independence Organization [KIO] from the Kachin State to understand the state government's genuine goodwill and position, and to return to the legal fold, and to join hands with the state government and to work together for the development of Kachin State. The Kachin State will become peaceful and prosperous soon. He reiterated that while the SLORC and Defense Services will continue to fight and annihilate the organizations from outside the legal frame that engage in terrorism and insurgency and affect and destroy the interests of the nation and people, it will warmly welcome the organizations which will give up terrorism and insurgency, return to the legal fold, and join hands for the interests of the union and people, like brothers without holding grudges against them. He also added that the SLORC will exert maximum effort for the development of the respective states. [passage omitted on instilling patriotism in students, and urging teachers to preserve traditions and culture]

Karen National Union Offers 'Conditional' Talks

BK1310014393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Oct 93 p 6

[Text] THE Karen National Union (KNU) yesterday offered conditional peace talks with Burma's ruling military junta to end civil war and restore internal peace.

In a statement, the KNU said as a precondition to peace talks the junta, known officially as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), must announce an unconditional nationwide ceasefire and unconditional release of all political prisoners.

The KNU, which is the strongest and biggest rebel group in the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), an alliance of anti-Rangoon forces, said the dialogue must be held with all opposition groups in an open and frank manner.

Earlier, the Kachin Independence Organisation, a member of the DAB, broke ranks and carried out peace talks with the SLORC.

The KNU said the end of civil war and attainment of lasting peace in Burma must be based on a political agreement which should stress the three following points:

—SLORC's policies of national chauvinism should be abandoned and military dictatorship abolished;
—the people should be given full democratic rights;
—and a genuine federal union of states should be established.

"These three points are not only the basic political issues that gave rise to the civil war, they are also necessary to the basic economic interests and well-being of all peoples and ethnic nationalities in Burma," said the statement.

The Karen rebel group said it had no faith in false gestures, superficial promises or partial and separate backroom dealings.

"The KNU will continue to steadfastly struggle for real improvements for the basic economic benefit of the ethnic nationalities and all people," the statement said.

Karen's General Saw Bo Mya Interviewed

BK1310022193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Oct 93 p A10

[Report on interview with Karen National Union leader General Saw Bo Mya by Nantiya Tangwisutjit; place and date not given]

[Text] It has been almost half a century since the first shots were fire here as a result of fighting between the armed factions of Burma's ethnic minorities and the Rangoon government forces.

Although during this coming dry season there might be a "war as usual" a slight change however can be expected.

The fact that the present Burmese ruling military junta—the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc)—wants to be accepted internationally so as to enter the market economy, has made some believe that it will curb its human rights abuses, especially againsl the ethnic minorities along Burma's borders.

The Slorc's recent concerted efforts to hold "peace talks" with the ethnic rebel groups can be seen as a means to "clean its own backyard." But General Saw Bo Mya, chairman of the anti-Rangoon Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) and president of the Karen National Union (KNU), is extremely sceptical about Slorc's "peace" plan.

He criticized last week's ceasefire agreement between Slorc and the Kachin Independent Organization (KIO) saying that there would not be any significant results in ending the long-time dispute among the Burmese regime and the armed ethnic rebels.

"What Slorc wants is just to crack the relationship among our alliance. If Slorc were sincere, why did it pull out the Kachin (from the rebel-alliance DAB) to talk secretly? I already told the Kachin that their negotiations with Slorc would cause an adverse impact on our future fighting strategy," said Gen Bo Mya in an interview at the KNU headquarters in Manerplaw last week.

Despite his announcement that DAB is ready to oust KIO, if the 21 members of the alliance conclude that the ceasefire agreement violates DAB regulations, Gen Byo Ma however appeared conciliatory. The KNU leader expressed his understanding towards KIO stating that the Kachin leader could have wanted to take part in political movements inside Burma for the sake of all ethnic groups.

Slorc regulations state that any parties who want to participate in the constitution drafting process in the ongoing National Convention must be unarmed. Gen Bo Mya however said the Kachin efforts would be in vain. The DAB leader said he would only believe Rangoon's sincerity after it publicly announces that it wants to negotiate with the alliance on an equal status. The discussion, Gen Bo Mya added, must be held in Thailand or any other third country, that will act as a host and witness.

But judging from his own experience, the 67-year-old Karen general dismissed that the Burmese military regime will accept these conditions unless international pressure is put on Slorc to open the peace talks. He cited the lessons from the 1963 negotiation between KNU and the then Burmese government that resulted in an agreement which since has been distorted. The Burmese government then in a complete turnabout, announced that the KNU had surrendered.

The civil war between the Burmese government and the Karen rebels was declared on January 31, 1949 at a town south of Rangoon when Karen troops opened fire in response to shots fired by the Burmese army. This was after the Burmese military regime broke the Pinlon Agreement to give recognition to the ethnic states after Burma received independence from Britain.

"This time they (Slorc) announced again that they want peace. But we insist that the peacemaking process must be made openly to the international public. Slorc must be honest," emphasized Gen Bo Mya.

Prior to the ceasefire agreement with the Kachin, Slorc had contacted the KNU a few times within the last two years to hold peace negotiations, according to Gen Bo Mya. Slorc's latest effort was in August, but the overtures from the military junta has never been officially made known.

"They (the Slorc) asked several kinds of people to contact us, including Thai timber traders. We already made two official replies via the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok that we do not agree with this informal method.

"We are ready to talk with them directly and openly at any level. But there have not been.any responses from them so far," Gen Bo Mya said.

The Karen rebel leader made it clear that KNU will demand for the establishment of a federal union in which each ethnic nationality in Burma has right to decide its own political destiny and manage the use of natural resources within its territory. Each such state however will pay revenue and share a common policy such as foreign policy with the central Burmese government. He hinted that with the current trend of Slorc getting support from certain countries who want to do business with Burma, the situation in the country might worsen. The Karen leader also referred to an invitation extended to Slorc to attend the forthcoming Asean summit next year in Bangkok, as an observer.

"Joining Asean is a Slorc desire. But Asean should not be interested in Burma as long as the country's internal conflicts have not been resolved. The regional grouping must not have any links with such a 'dirty' government that killed innocent people, children and monks," he said.

The KNU leader also expressed his surprise that the Thai government has endorsed Slorc despite its public announcement to promote democracy and to get rid of dictatorship as well as human rights suppression. He said Slorc's violation of Thailand's sovereignty by sending troops to attack Thai villages on the border has never been taken seriously by Thailand. Thailand's ignorance will make Slorc more aggressive, he said.

"When dealing with a dirty regime, a clean govemment can also be seen as dirty," he said.

Gen Bo Mya said he was also worried about Thailand and Slorc entering into joint business deals involving the timber trade, gas field development and hydroelectric dam constructions. At present, the Electricity Generating Authority af Thailand (Egat) plans eight hydroelectric projects on the Thai-Burmese border rivers of Mae Sai, Mae Kok Salween, Money and Klong Kra.

The Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) is also in the process of advanced negotiations with Slorc and multinational oil companies, to buy natural gas from Bumma.

Officials from the KNU and other ethnic groups are concerned that these multi-billion baht schemes will destroy vast tracts of primary tropical forest and the riverine ecosystem as well as uproot thousands of communities settled along the Thai-Burmese border and along the Salween basin inside the Shan State.

In September after the Burmese Energy Minister Khin Muang Thien's visit to Bangkok to discuss these mega deals, Gen Bo Mya said he sent a letter to the Thai government asking for cancellation of the projects. The senior general said he wrote in the letter that any agreement to enter into these projects between Thailand and Burma should be made only after the dispute between Slorc and the ethnic states is settled.

"We should be able to participate in the decision-making because the project sites would be in our territory. Any projects that would not benefit the majority should not be approved," he said.

Gen Bo Mya comes to a conclusion that hopes for open peaceful negotiations with Slorc appears vague and KNU still has to wage an armed struggle for recognition of the existence of ethnic nationalities in Burma.

"We, the Karen people, strongly believe that evil will eventually be defeated. Although we have less arms, the Karen people will stand fimm in their fight for justice. Like in the Bible, an evil king even with a large number troops was defeated by a race of just and honest people."

Three Karen Insurgents Surrender in Thanbyuzayat

BK0810152293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Terrorist insurgents who have accepted the genuine goodwill and activities carried out by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, realized their wrongdoings, and gained a correct view have been continuously returning to the legal fold along with their arms and ammunitions at various garrisons.

Privates Kyaw Thu, 35; Saw Hla Win, 24; and Phar Ngapyu, 25—from Company 3, Regiment 16 of the Karen terrorist insurgent organization—returned to the legal fold at Ye Tagun Garrison in Thanbyuzayat on 2 October, along with one AK-47 assault rifle, one magazine, and six rounds of ammunition. They were warmly welcomed by responsible personnel at the garrison.

Karenni Attack Kills Four Government Soldiers

BK1210127193 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 11 Oct 93

[From the "Current World Affairs" program]

[Text] News has been received about the first heavy battle in over a year between the Myanmar [Burmese] Government forces and the minority national races. According to the news, two battles between the Karenni guerrillas and soldiers from the 429th Regiment of the Myanmar Defense Services took place in dense jungle about 50 Kilometers west of the Thai border. The battles occurred because the soldiers tried to destroy the about-to-be-harvested paddy. Neil Kelly reports from Bangkok.

Dear listeners. A top Karenni officer explained that the battles took place near the tin and wolfram producing Mawchi mines. In the last battle, the guerrillas drove away the crop-destroying soldiers and four of them were reportedly killed while three Karenni guerrillas were wounded. In the previous encounter, Myanmar soldiers massacred eight civilians including four women who tried to prevent the soldiers from destroying their crops. The Karenni officer also said the women were raped by the soldiers before they were killed. The Karennis, one of the ethnic groups of the indigenous Karen race, have been fighting for autonomy for over 40 years.

The Yangon [Rangoon] government has already held discussions and has made cease-fire agreements with five other national races. But the Karennis have made it clear that they will hold peace talks only after recognition of the right to self-administration. The Myanmar Defense Services has been increasing its nonmilitary pressure on the three guerrilla organizations—the Karen [the Karen National Union], the Karenni [Karenni National Progressive Party], and the Mon [New Mon State Party]—that have yet to hold peace and cease-fire talks.

In the Amnesty International report on human rights violations in Myanmar released last week, it stated that the Defense Services is regularly torching villagers' dwellings, confiscating food and other domestic animals, and destroying crops and orchards. (Donald Craig) from the Asian region research department of Amnesty International gave the following details. He said that it was part of their so-called four cuts, cutting support for the Mon insurgents and the villagers bear the brunt of it. He noted that they are just ordinary civilians who are having their food confiscated, (?their livestock killed, and they don't have enough for survival). He then asked what would happen once they ran out of resources? They will frequently be recruited and made porters. He said finally that the villagers are even unable to earn their livelihood in some areas of Karen State.

Most of the 70,000 refugees in camps along the Thai border said they fled because of intimidation by the Myanmar Defense Services which made it hard for them to earn a living.

Six Main Roads Upgraded in Shan States

BK0810104393 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF BURMA in English 24 Sep 93 p 12

[Text] 23 Sep— The State Law and Order Restoration Council, in its efforts for ensuring smooth and secure transportation in Shan State, is upgrading the six main roads, five in Eastern Shan State and one in Southern Shan State.

The total length of the roads—Takaw-Mong Ping-Kengtung Road; Kengtung-Mong Phayak-Tachilek Road; Kengtung-Mong Ka-Mong Yang Road; Mong Phayak-Mong Yawng Road; Mong Hsat-Mong Phayak Road; and Langhko-Mong Pan-Tarhsan Road—is over 495 miles and they are being upgraded to all-weather roads.

The State has spent K [Kyat] 32 million in 1989-90 and 1991-92 fiscals and K 28.8 million in 1992-93 in improving the roads stage by stage.

Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services Lieutenant General Maung Aye, Secretary-2 [of the State Law and Order Restoration Council] Lt. Gen. Tin U, and Ministers during their tour in Eastern Shan State from 16 September to 21 September, inspected work being carried out at construction sites of the main roads and urged completion within target.

As peace and stability is now prevailing in Shan State, the government, with the active participation of local populace, is increasing the momentum of development being carried out there, including efforts for ensuring secure and smooth transportation, which is one of the Four Main Tasks of the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew Meets Sultan Bolkiah

BK1110152493 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Singapore and Brunei have agreed on the need for ASEAN countries to take advantage of the present calm in this part of the world and the region's vibrant growth for greater economic cooperation. A Singapore official said Senior Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew and Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah exchanged views on the subject during their meeting this afternoon. They agreed that if the ASEAN countries do not do anything, investment would go to China and India, as is happening now. Both leaders discussed how Singapore and Brunei, being small countries, could contribute to economic cooperation in ASEAN.

Mr. Lee, who is now on a three-day visit to Brunei, also had a meeting with the culture, youth, and sports minister, Datuk Haji Hussein. Mr. Lee was briefed on various youth programs carried out by the ministry. This includes Brunei's plan for an Outward Bound School [OBS], which will be ready next year. Officers from OBS Singapore have had discussions with their Brunei counterparts on how they can provide training facilities for staff of OBS Brunei.

Malaysia

U.S. NGO's Criticized for Environmental Reports

BK1210101093 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] It comes as no surprise that an American nongovernmental group [NGO] has fabricated a story of the Penans in Sarawak being abused. Since Bruno Manser, numerous environmental groups and some Western governments have hurled brickbats at Malaysia over the environment issue.

This latest report tells of Randall Hayes, the executive director of the Rainforest Action Network, RAN. Hayes has admitted making up a story where the Penans were abused and had collected funds to be used purportedly to help them. What irks Malaysia is that how people in the West and the governments are gullible to these lies. Rather than checking the facts, they are ready to point the accusing finger at Malaysia. Even more exasperating is that they donate money towards this so-called noble cause to save the abused Penans. And now American author Eric Hansen has exposed these lies. Will the American people, in this case, realize the folly? Will they want to know whether Hayes, despite having admitted doing wrong, is unrepentant? This means he is not going to take the trouble to correct the distorted facts he has painted. As a result, Malaysia will be at a losing end. Malaysia is undaunted; it will continue presenting the facts as far as its efforts to conserve the forests are concerned.

This case is another example of how low environmental groups would stoop to boost their egos by alleging to champion the causes of the Penans. Another motive why Malaysia is singled out is obviously the trade factor. With temperate timber losing its markets to more competitive tropical timber, campaigns are waged to stop the export of timber products. The result is an endless propaganda in the mass media to discredit the Malaysian Government. Sometimes the irresponsible environmental groups only want to see the Penans preserve their specimens for studies and for their museums.

However, the fact is that the Malaysian Government has given special care to the Penans by providing them with houses, medical and health care, and agricultural assistance. Industries and plantations have responded positively to the government's policy of getting them to provide housing for their workers. Environmental movements must have a heart and understand Malaysia's moral and humanitarian obligations to care for the Penans.

While developing countries such as Malaysia do their part for the environment, developed countries are not coming forward. Sadly, they are the major contributors to the worsening global environment. They sit in judgment urging others to take all sorts of measures. In doing so, they do not even care for the constraints faced by the Third World and the unfairness of the whole matter.

There is in the world today a glaring case of double standards and clear contradiction of sustainable forest management. And as long as there are people like Hayes, ready to cheat and lie and others ready to believe them, little will be done to correct this injustice.

Minister 'Confident' of ASEAN's Emerging Force

BK1210063493 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi is confident that ASEAN will emerge as a dominant political and economic force of the 21st century. He said ASEAN's political will and commitment towards peace and stability was demonstrated in its initiatives which brought about peace in war-torn Cambodia. Given this, ASEAN with the support of other regional groupings could strongly set the agenda for restructuring the United Nations. Datuk Abdullah told reporters in Kuala Lumpur that he was optimistic ASEAN could generate support from other groupings in setting the agenda.

Singapore

SRV's Do Muoi Meets With Lee Kuan Yew

BK0810103993 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] The visiting Vietnamese Communist Party leader, Mr. Do Muoi, yesterday met Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew for 45 minutes.

During the meeting in his suite at Shangri-La Hotel, he told Mr. Lee that Hanoi planned to send its officials to Singapore for training in urban planning and public housing.

Later in the evening, he was hosted to dinner by the senior minister at Westin Stamford Hotel.

Mr. Do Muoi, who is here on a four-day official visit, spent yesterday, his second day here, visiting the Urban Redevelopment Authority, the Housing and Development Board, and Jurong Town Corporation. During meetings with officials of the statutory boards, he sought Singapore's help in the reconstruction of Vietnam. He said that the republic could assist Vietnam in opening up industrial sites in both the north and south of the country. Singapore could also offer its technical assistance in public housing and urban planning, he added.

The Vietnamese leader, who is here as a guest of Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, also visited Bishan new town. Members of his delegation include Political Bureau member Le Phuoc Tho, Chairman of External Affairs Commission Hong Ha, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Luong called on Deputy Prime Minister Brigadier General (Res [Reservist]) Lee Hsien Loong at the Treasury Building.

Mr. Cam, meanwhile, called on the minister for information and the arts and second minister for foreign affairs, Brigadier General (Res) George Yeo at the PSA [Port of Singapore Authority] building.

Mr. Do Muoi and his delegation will visit Changi Airport today and the Port of Singapore Authority tomorrow before flying home.

Ends Visit on 8 Oct

BK1010103093 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Oct 93 p 1

[By Salim Osman]

[Text] Singapore will help Vietnam work out a master plan to reconstruct the country and facilitate its shift from a command to a free market economy.

Announcing this yesterday, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said that Singapore leaders expressed their readiness to help Vietnam develop faster so that it could catch up with other countries in the region.

"Such cooperation between the two countries will create the condition for the development of both countries as well as the region," he told a press conference to wrap up the four-day visit of Vietnamese Communist Party general secretary Do Muoi.

Besides Mr. Cam, the other members of the delegation accompanying Mr. Do Muoi included Political Bureau member Le Phuoc Tho, chairman of External Affairs Commission Hong Ha, and Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong. Neither Vietnamese nor Singapore officials elaborated on the proposed master plan but Mr. Cam said that Singapore would cooperate in infrastructural projects.

According to him, Singapore promised to step up technical assistance by providing manpower training especially in financial management, urban planning and infrastructure management.

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Do Muoi, who ended his visit yesterday, the Foreign Minister said: "Personnel training is also very important to facilitate our shifting from command to market economy." He added that an expert knowledge of financial management was crucial.

Singapore would also help Vietnam to set up export processing zones and assist in the construction of office buildings and housing for foreigners working in the country. As for infrastructural projects, priority would be given to the construction of ports, airports, roads and telecommunications network. A Singapore company would help to set up shipbuilding and ship-repairing facilities in Vietnam.

Mr. Cam said that Vietnam had accepted the recommendations of a Singapore task force which assessed the country's infrastructure needs last year.

"Matters concerning infrastructure cannot be solved overnight. Both sides need to spend more time," he said. He added that Vietnam had also sought Singapore's cooperation in protecting its environment.

During his stay here, Mr. Do Muoi held talks with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew. He also called on President Ong Teng Cheong shortly after his arrival on Tuesday. His talks with the Singapore leaders focused on bilateral relations.

During the talks, Mr. Cam said that Singapore leaders "valued" Vietnam's achievements under its doi moi or economic renovation programme as well as its "open diversified, multilateralised policy" on foreign relations.

"Mr. Goh told Mr. Do Muoi that Vietnam, with its 70 million population, will guarantee peace in the region if it enjoys prosperity," he said through an interpreter. He added that Vietnam had pledged to work hard to ensure that it would not lag too far behind other countries in the region.

Minister's Proposals for UN Revamp Viewed

BK0810144593 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Oct 93 p 34

[Editorial: "States of Inequality"]

[Text] The debate on how to make the United Nations more active and effective is a measure of renewed confidence in the world body. There was a time when the Western powers saw the General Assembly as a manifestation of the tyranny of the majority, and the Security Council as a forum for the Soviet Union's obstructive tactics. Even peacekeeping operations did not escape these pressures and tensions. The end of the Cold War has, to a great extent, freed the UN from contrary pulls, and raised hopes about its future role in maintaining global order. Whether or not these hopes are realised will depend on how the UN copes with the unfolding international equation. This is where the question of restructuring the world body, as recommended by Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, comes in. As now constituted, the UN reflects the balance of power at the end of World War II. The Security Council is dominated by the victors of that conflict. Not only has General Assembly membership increased tremendously since then, but the Afro-Asian nations are now far better represented. While the weight of numbers can no longer be ignored, what Mr. Wong calls "the current configuration of global power" is an even more compelling consideration in deciding the Security Council's future composition.

This is not to suggest that the most powerful countries should continue to monopolise decision-making, as would happen if the debate stops with the inclusion of Japan and Germany. Third World leaders have a point when they say that these two nations might not make a qualitative difference to the Security Council's deliberations. More to the point, both are inhibited militarily, which might affect their usefulness as peacekeepers. Also, Europe would obviously be over represented if Britain, France and Germany were all permanent members. An imaginative formula mooted by Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew would seem to reconcile these various positions, as well as address widespread concerns regarding expenses and the power of veto. His plan envisages two groups of permanent members of the Security Council, the first holding two vetoes and the second, one. In addition, four representatives of geographical groups of nations elected for five-year terms would also have veto power. But the need for three vetoes to block a resolution would rule out irresponsible obstruction.

Obviously, this was not intended as the definitive answer, since the full dimensions of the challenge have yet to emerge. The legal, political and diplomatic ramifications of a still evolving post-Cold War world are not yet fully understood. This state of flux is one difficulty. Another involves the modalities of change. Article 23 (1) of the UN Charter covers the expansion of non-permanent seats but offers no guidelines on how to increase the number of permanent members. Nor can the charter be amended without the consent of all the permanent members of the Security Council, who would be loath to surrender their privileges. If there is to be any overhaul, it can come about only through the goodwill and cooperation of all the members who must agree on both the UN's objectives and its modus operandi.

In the light of these requirements, Mr. Wong suggested that the charter should be purged of anachronistic references to "enemy states", that permanent members should carry a larger share of the financial burden, and that there can be no question of a permanent member without the veto. These suggestions, read with Mr. Lee's suggestion and the Secretary-General's report on increased membership of the Security Council, should stimulate discussion so that reform is not long delayed. A restructured UN might still reflect the national interests of the major powers, but action based on those interests would also have to enjoy the approval of the many.

Communications Firm Loses Hungarian Project Bid

BK1210125993 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Oct 93 p 9

[By Genevieve Cua]

[Text] Singapore—Singapore Telecom International (STI) has lost a bid for a billion-dollar project to provide nationwide telecommunications projects in Hungary.

STI Chief executive Sung Sio Ma, however, remains unfazed. He told BUSINESS TIMES yesterday that the group is looking into further expansion in the UK, which is currently STI's biggest investment site, and Norway, where it is investing $75 million [Singapore dollars] in a mobile phone network.

Hungarian officials had earlier estimated the project to be worth U.S.$3.5 billion (S$5.6 billion) to U.S.$6 billion, but STI has clarified that the investment value is much smaller. The project involving the installation and operation of digital telecommunications throughout Hungary was awarded to a Scandinavian company.

Telecom had been keen on Hungary as it is the most market-oriented country in the former Eastern Bloc. It looked set to be the launching pad for STI to penetrate the central and East European market. "You win some, you lose some", said Mr Sung. He said STI was not overly discouraged by the loss, as its strength remains in the Asia-Pacific. The loss of the tender was disclosed in a meeting with analysts yesterday over the details of Telecom's initial public offer. The meeting was led by Koh Boon Hwee, chairman of Singapore Telecom.

The audience of investment advisers and fund managers were keen to know when Telecom's overseas investments would start to generate earnings. Mr Koh replied that the investments would generate a positive cashflow and profitability "in a period of 5 to 7 years."

It was earlier reported that overseas income may eventually account for 20 percent of Singapore Telecom's revenues which stood at $2.76 billion for the year to March.

Telecom's listing prospectus showed that international investments to date total about $470 million. The group said the investments would not provide "material revenue or profits for several years".

Aug Foreign Trade Volume Rises by 21.8 Percent

BK1210110993 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 93 p 36

[Text] Growth in Singapore's total foreign trade continued to be strong in August, with computer and electronic products again mainly accounting for it. Total trade volume rose by 21.8 percent during the month to [Singapore dollars] $24.2 billion. The increase was due mainly to imports which soared 24.7 percent, while exports climbed by a slower 18.7 percent. Re-exports and domestic oil exports each rose by 22 percent, but growth of non-oil domestic exports moderated to 15.7 percent.

A Trade Development Board statement yesterday said that the rise in both re-exports and non-oil domestic exports was due to more demand for computer products like integrated circuits, microcomputers, and printers. A few cargo vessels were also exported during the month.

Among the Republic's major markets, non-oil domestic exports to Malaysia soared by a whopping 71.2 percent in August. Non-oil domestic exports to Hong Kong also rose a hefty 41.5 percent, while those to Japan climbed 18.5 percent. However, growth in non-oil domestic exports to the United States and the European Community dropped to an anemic 7.3 percent and 3.4 percent respectively.

For the first eight months of this year, the volume of total trade went up by 18.1 percent. Non-oil domestic exports increased by a strong 21 percent. Total exports and imports climbed by 18.3 percent and 19 percent respectively. Domestic oil exports were up 18.5 percent, while re-exports rose by 17.8 percent.

Among the emerging markets, exports to China in the first eight months soared by 75 percent to $1.9 billion. Exports to Hong Kong, a significant part of which were re-exported to China, jumped by 27.6 percent to $6.5 billion. Exports to Vietnam hit the $1-billion mark during the period, while exports to Myanmar [Burma] and Cambodia amounted to $368 million and $399 million respectively.

Cambodia

Foreign Minister's Australian Visit Reported

BK0910101593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Accompanied by a number of Cambodian Foreign Ministry officials, Prince Norodom Sirivut, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia, paid an official visit to Australia on 8 October. An official of the Australian Embassy in Cambodia said the prince went to Australia to take part in a solemn ceremony to welcome back the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Australian peacekeeping troops who returned on 8 October. The visit was made at the invitation of the Australian Government, especially the invitation issued by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans in mid-July 1993.

Australia has pledged to provide the Cambodian Foreign Ministry with English-language training for its staff and other materials. It is worth noting that the Australian peacekeepers left on 6 October after successfully completing their mission in Cambodia. This is the first overseas visit made by Prince Norodom Sirivut since the Parliament officially promulgated the Constitution on 24 September.

Activities in Australia Detailed

BK1010092593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] In response to an invitation from His Excellency [H.E.] Gareth Evans, Australian foreign and trade minister, Prince Norodom Sirivut, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia, has travelled to Australia. He arrived at Sydney airport on 8 October 1993 at 0600 Australian time, or 0300 Phnom Penh time. On hand at the airport to welcome the prince were several senior Australian officials and Cambodian residents of Australia.

On the same day, the prince foreign minister and his delegation were invited to visit the Australian Broadcasting Corporation [ABC] office, where he held talks with (Tatter Loper), the radio station's director. At the meeting, the prince and the ABC director agreed in principle on cooperation between the Australian and Cambodian radios. The Australian side will send a technical team to Cambodia to study Cambodia's concrete needs.

The prince also granted an interview to ABC and Australian Special Broadcasting Service [SBS] correspondents. In the interview, Prince Norodom Sirivut thanked the Australian Government and people as well as H.E. Gareth Evans for their great contributions to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and Cambodian peace. The prince also stated his willingness to expand bilateral relations with Australia. He thanked UNTAC for organizing the elections, which established peace and democracy in Cambodia. He pointed out the Cambodian people's goodwill for reaching national unification and achieving stability in the country. Commenting on the Khmer Rouge issue, Prince Norodom Sirivut said that before a roundtable meeting can take place, the Khmer Rouge must first recognize the Cambodian Constitution and Government. He also said that the meeting between the legal government and the Khmer Rouge group should be held under the royal august chairmanship of His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, king of Cambodia.

On the same day, the prince held a cordial meeting with the Cambodian Association in New South Wales, during which he conveyed solicitous greetings to the local Cambodians from Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, cochairmen of the Royal National Government of Cambodia. He also attended a reception hosted in his honor by the Cambodian Association president.

On 9 October, the Cambodian delegation was invited as honorary guests to a parade of Australian and New Zealand UNTAC troops who had just returned from Cambodia. Also present at the ceremony were Governor General H.E. Bill Hayden, Defense Minister H.E. Robert Ray, General John Sanderson, Gen. (Brey) of the New Zealand contingent, and the mayor of Sydney. At the gathering, Prince Norodom Sirivut thanked the Australian and New Zealand troops and their families for their sacrifices for the sake of Cambodian peace and wished them good health and happiness.

Khmer Rouge, Thailand Urged To Review Positions

BK1110093393 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Unattributed "article": "The Khmer Rouge Have Become a Rebel Group"]

[Text] The political and military moves initiated by the Royal National Government of Cambodia [RNGC] at the moment appear to be increased pressure on the Khmer Rouge leaders and guerrillas, who have continued their military activities and their propaganda against the RNGC. His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, second prime minister of the RNGC, on 27 September hurled harsh words at the Khmer Rouge. He said, since the Constitution took effect on the afternoon of 24 September, the Khmer Rouge are no longer a party but an outlaw rebel group that the legal government, like other countries, has the right to attack and crush into pieces or eradicate. Other countries, he added, can no longer interfere and support the rebel group. Protecting this group is tantamount to violating Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity recognized by the international community. The royal government is entitled to lodge a protest with the United Nations against countries which continue to help or deal with the rebel group.

Conspicuously, this is the first time the RNGC has bluntly warned the Khmer Rouge, and it is believed that H.E. Hun Sen seemed to hint at Thailand, which is understood to have been deeply involved with the Khmer Rouge.

Some analysts are of the opinion that, at this juncture, the Khmer Rouge only have two choices: 1) Change their position by ending their military activities and joining the national community through a roundtable meeting scheduled for November; or 2) They continue their sporadic rebellious activities.

Somehow, if the Khmer Rouge elect the second option, it is likely that they will dig graves for themselves. They will lose their strategic bases for launching propaganda to muster forces because His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk has already been enthroned as king and the international community is pressuring or repudiating them. The Khmer Rouge, however, will not completely disappear at once. They will continue to live, but like the rebels in Thailand, Burma, and so on. That being the case, this constitutes the star-crossed fate that the Khmer Rouge leader should ponder.

Although the Khmer Rouge rebel group is seen as having its back to the wall, it has intensified its military activities compared with last week. Some people say that the Khmer Rouge are fomenting provocation or striving to make their last attempt to score some bargaining chips for their group to deal with the RNGC.

An official of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] General Staff has disclosed that the military operations at Ang Toek and in Kompong Thom Province have become quite calm, but the Khmer Rouge have stepped up their operations in Siem Reap Province. The official has also said that at the behest of [Khmer Rouge commander] Ta Mok, who is now at Anlung Veng in Samraong District of Siem Reap Province, the Khmer Rouge have divided into small groups in order to intercept the RNGC forces and forcibly conscript people to serve as their ammunition porters. The Khmer Rouge have set up a military base and a defense force at Phnum Khsach in Svay Leu District of Siem Reap Province as well.

In the opinion of some Army officials, it appears that, after having restored stability along the border [with Thailand], the Khmer Rouge are turning to taking territory in the interior of the country, especially in Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear Provinces. Their elements at Ang Toek continue to strengthen their defensive network in a bid to capture Choam Khsan District once and for all.

Now, the government forces have had a great many successes in Kompong Thom Province. They have retaken and reoccupied the previously lost bases. In Siem Reap Province, the government forces, consisting of the 2d, 3d, 5th, 179th, and 286th Divisions and the 41st and 101st Regiments are vigorously counterattacking. It is hoped that the operations certainly will be successful. It has been noted that the Khmer Rouge have reduced their activities after their radio propaganda has been believed to be illogical. That the Khmer Rouge are moving toward the interior of the country is because, according to some analysts, Thailand's recent move has made the Khmer Rouge uncertain about their border strongholds.

A foreign report says Thailand has ordered the dissolution of its special military unit 838, which used to protect and provide special help to Pol Pot. According to a recent statement made by Thai National Security Chief General Charan Kunlawanit, it appears that the Thai Army has been ordered to become more alert to criticism of Thailand's collusion with the Khmer Rouge. It appears that Thailand has taken some steps to review Thai military officials' and Thai businessmen's contacts with the Khmer Rouge. Some believe that Thailand is still attempting to maintain contact with the Khmer Rouge because of its business interests. According to Gen. Charan, the Thai Government will take various measures to help Thai businessmen who have concluded contracts with the Khmer Rouge, especially in logging ventures. Anyway, some believe that Thailand has to fulfill its pledges and roles prescribed by the Paris accord of 23 October 1991.

Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh said on 28 September that he would again, at the 48th UN General Assembly, speak emphatically about the respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity stipulated in the Paris accord.

In light of the RNGC's present position, it is certain that the Khmer Rouge and Thailand would turn to acknowledging reality and Cambodia's legitimacy. The Khmer Rouge should reconsider their choices.

General Claims KR Defection at Angkor Chum

BK1010091893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] SIEM REAP, Cambodia, Oct 10 (AFP)—Reinforcements were being flown in to beef up military strength around the Khmer Rouge held Preah Vihear temple in northern Cambodia, a government general said Sunday.

"Every day troops are being flown to Preah Vihear," General Mim Nim said. The temple, set on an escarpment overlooking dense jungle on the edge of Cambodia's Dangrek mountain range, was seized by Khmer Rouge guerrillas in a July 7 pre-dawn raid. The general would not comment on whether there were immediate plans to retake the temple, which straddles the Thai-Cambodian border. But co-premiers Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen have repeatedly demanded that the guerrillas give the temple back to the new government and that they also open up the other zones under their control. The Khmer Rouge have so far refused to meet these demands.

The general declined to comment on whether the military build-up at Preah Vihear had anything to do with reports that government troops were in the process of launching an offensive on Anlong Veng about 50 kilometers (30 miles) to the west.

Anlong Veng is the jungle headquarters of Ta Mok, one of the Khmer Rouge's most feared and notorious commanders, and serves as the main supply base for its divisions operating in north and central Cambodia. The general reported that Khmer Rouge guerrillas had attacked Samrong, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Siem Reap provincial town Thursday. The guerrillas killed two villagers, wounded 10 others and looted and burned several houses, he said. There was also recent sporadic fighting around the nearby Kulen mountain, he said.

But apart from these two incidents, Min Nim had no other comments to make about the military situation near Anlong Veng, despite reports from Western diplomats that a "significant" offensive was being staged.

In a recent toughening of its stance, the government warned that negotiations alone would be insufficient to deal with the radical faction.

"To deal with the Khmer Rouge, as a communist organisation, we have to ... use diplomatic means, military means and pyschological operations trying to get defections," Deputy Information Minister Ek Sareivut said.

Mim Nim said that some 250 guerrillas had defected from Khmer Rouge positions in the traditional trouble spot of Angkor Chum, near the famous Angkor Wat temples, in the past month leaving only some 150 fighters operating in that area. The general said he was sending some of the defectors back into the jungle to get them to encourage the remaining guerrillas to lay down their arms and come over to the government side.

"If the Cambodian People's Party call the Khmer Rouge they will not come. But if the Khmer Rouge do, they will come," Mim Nim said. The defectors had brought 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) of rockets with them for which they were given one million riel (400 dollars), he said.

"They are good rockets we can use. We will fire the rockets back at the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Officials Accuse Thai Military of Supplying KR

BK1210120693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] SIEM REAP, Cambodia, Oct 12 (AFP)—Cambodian Army officials charged Tuesday the Thai military with directly channelling tanks and anti-aircraft weapons to the Khmer Rouge [KR] to prevent government forces from capturing the guerrillas' headquarters for all of northern Cambodia at Anlong Veng.

Major General Keo Pisit, deputy commander of the 4th Military Region based in Siem Reap Province, who is helping direct the offensive against Anlong Veng, said the Thai military sent three tanks and 40 DCA-37 mm anti-aircraft guns to the Khmer Rouge through a border pass north of Anlong Veng on October 5.

"These weapons are brand new. They are transferred across Thai territory. I am sure they are Thai weapons," the general said, citing army intelligence at the border.

"These tanks were driven by the Thai military in Thai uniforms," he said.

The Cambodian general defending the border with Thailand had said Monday that the Thais allowed the Khmer Rouge to open a third front at the Osmach border checkpoint from bases inside Thailand in order to create a diversion from the offensive against Anlong Veng.

Keo Pisit called the re-supply "no problem." "We have enough fire power to destroy them."

The offensive that began September 30 had pushed back guerrilla forces a total of 32 kilometers (20 miles) on two fronts, west and southwest, to within 10 kilometers (six miles) of Anlong Veng. The goal is to gain territory to use as leverage during round table talks between Cambodian leaders and Khmer Rouge guerrillas in November. U.N. peacekeepers ended their mission here in September after the Khmer Rouge refused to join the peace process and lay down their weapons.

"We want them to realise the circumstances now in Cambodia, that they have to accept any proposals made by the government," said Major General Him Sien, deputy commander of Ministry of Defence Frontline Headquarters in the northern town of Samrong about 30 kilometers (19 miles) south of the border with Thailand.

"The Khmer Rouge in Anlong Veng are surrounded," he said, adding that the guerrillas' only exit was through Thailand.

"Our forces will be able to capture Anlong Veng. I cannot say how long it will take, but that is our objective," he said.

Sporadic low-intensity fighting continued at the frontline positions, Tradev and Romchek, and military officials predicted another Khmer Rouge attack on the third front at Osmach in the coming days.

Fighting there killed at least 30 people, including 16 Khmer Rouge guerrillas, in four hours of heavy clashes at Osmach on Sunday, witnesses and military officials said. A U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees official puts the number of internally displaced at about 3,000 people.

Cambodian forces do not yet have artillery close enough to shell Anlong Veng with their highest range weapons at the front being a DK-82 recoilless rifle with a range of about five to six kilometers (three to three and a half miles).

The troops are not able to move heavy, longer-range artillery into positions due to the monsoon season which has turned Cambodia's normally dusty roads into mud, and must wait several weeks until the roads dry before moving in the tanks and large-scale reinforcements needed to capture Anlong Veng.

"Now it is the rainy season and it is very difficult to move our forces. We are having trouble with logistical transport, and the Khmer Rouge have spread out into small groups in order to lay claymore mines, blow up bridges and sabotage our re-supply," said Sok Samun also of the 4th Military Region headquarters.

Frontline forces are sleeping in tree hammocks, are stricken with malaria, and do not have enough food, he said. Re-supply takes three days' walk to reach the front, which is 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of the nearest base at Samrong.

'Heavy Fighting' Reported Near Thai Border

BK1310053893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand Oct 13 (AFP)—Heavy fighting broke out in Cambodia to the southeast of this border Wednesday in what appeared to be an offensive by government forces against the Khmer Rouge heartland in western Cambodia. Sustained heavy artillery fire was clearly audible from here and a Thai officer on the border said the fighting was the heaviest for several months.

Thai forces along the frontier as well as villagers living near the border had been put on alert but for the time being the situation was safe as the fighting was at least five kilometres (three miles) inside Cambodia, the officer said. Cambodian Government forces began an offensive against the Khmer Rouge's northern stronghold of Anlong Veng late last month.

Indonesia

U.S. GSP Team, Labor Activists Hold Talks

BK0910155793 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 23 Sep 93 pp 1, 16

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Sep—Washington's threat to end the duty-free facility under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) should not be used as an instrument for the United States to gain a special economic concession from the Indonesian Government. On the other hand, the threat should be interpreted as the U.S.' growing concern for the need to improve the conditions of workers in Indonesia.

The statement was issued by the Forum for Labor Solidarity to the U.S. GSP fact-finding mission who visited the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) office in Jakarta on Wednesday.

Similar to the first visit by the U.S. investigative team to the YLBHI office on Tuesday, the meeting between the four-member U.S. team and several activists from several social organizations (LSM) who are involved in labor affairs was held behind close doors.

The U.S. fact-finding mission, which is here to see for itself the real labor conditions in Indonesia has reiterated that the aim of its visit is to ascertain whether allegations of labor abuses in Indonesia are valid. The United States has threatened to withdraw the duty-free facility under the GSP arrangement if the country that enjoys trade benefits does not improve its labor conditions.

However, the Forum for Labor Solidarity, which is comprised of 11 LSM's that handle labor disputes, had recounted a similar problem which the Indonesian Government experienced in 1987. The United States, then, forced Indonesia to import an abundance of American-made films for the sake of promoting the U.S. economic interest in the country. The U.S. GSP delegation admitted that the incident that occurred six years ago was created by the U.S. Administration in an effort to strike a balance with Indonesia's export of textiles to the United States.

Teten Masduki, coordinator of the Forum for Labor Solidarity, said as far as he is concerned, the question of GSP was irrelevant to the conditions of workers in Indonesia. He appealed to Washington not to end the GSP facility, stressing that the GSP privileges accorded to Indonesia should be aimed to facilitate economic growth, and to improve the welfare of the workers in Indonesia. Adding that all this while, the GSP facility was mostly enjoyed by the employers group only.

The problems facing the Indonesian workers are basically issues on the minimum-wage level, the freedom to establish trade unions or labor associtaions, and the military intervention in labor disputes.

The U.S. GSP fact-finding team told LSM activists who assembled at the Adam Malik Hall that they were collecting facts that were given not only by the Indonesian Government, but also would gather inputs from LSM on the real conditions of workers in the country.

During the more than one-hour meeting, the U.S. team also inquired about the alleged suppression of workers, and industrial strikes. The Forum for Labor Solidarity told the U.S. team that since 1973 there have been no fundamental changes to show that there is a freedom of association for workers in Indonesia.

The government only recognizes the All-Indonesian Workers Union (SPSI) as the only organization that is allowed to represent workers in disputes with management. The recent reorganization of the SPSI to revert back to a confederation will automatically prevent the emergence of any independent labor union.

Abdul Hakim G. Nusantara, a lawyer present at the meeting, said that Washington's threat to end the duty-free facility under the GSP unless Indonesia improves its labor record, is not a problem that concerns the workers. "The welfare of the workers is not related to whether the United States suspends its GSP facility to Indonesia, or we will continue to benefit from the arrangement. The main concern is how to give a clear guarantee that their rights are protected," he said.

According to Nusantara who is the former chairman of YLBHI executive board, the basic main thing to do is to make consistent efforts to improve the welfare of workers in the country.

The U.S. GSP fact-finding team repeatedly stressed that unless Indonesia improved its labor conditions, the United States will cut trade benefits for Jakarta. However, activists who are involved in handling labor disputes firmly warned that the issue on trade facility under the GSP should not be used by the United States for its own economic interest.

Daily Views Outstanding Issues With Philippines

BK0810103593 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 22 Sep 93 p 2

[Editorial: "Relations Between Indonesia and the Philippines"]

[Text] It looks as if the arrival of Philippine President Fidel Ramos, his wife, and entourage to Jakarta on Monday (20/9) brought along some hope that several aspects of the bilateral and regional issues would surface. These two countries are grouped in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and are close neighbors.

On Monday night, the speeches of President Suharto and Fidel Ramos at the state banquet held in honor of the visiting Filipino leader at the Merdeka Presidential Palace indicated that several aspects of bilateral and regional issues would be discussed during the latter's visit. The two leaders also held a private meeting on Tuesday morning (21/9) in Jakarta.

During the meeting, President Suharto and President Fidel Ramos agreed to make concerted efforts to settle pending bilateral problems within their terms of office. This is to avoid passing the heavy burden to the succeeding generation. At their first meeting following Ramos' election as Philippines president and the reelection of Indonesian President Suharto, they agreed that bilateral problems that could not be solved at senior official levels be solved at the presidential level.

According to Minister/State Secretary Murdiono, the pending bilateral problems are, among others, the issue of a common maritime border, the poaching of Philippine fishermen in Indonesian waters, and the migration of Indonesians into the southern part of the Philippines. Murdiono said during the meeting, the two heads of state agreed in principle on a proposal to establish a growth triangle linking Manado, Davao and Sabah in Malaysia. Apart from that, the Indonesian and Philippine Governments agreed to promote bilateral trade within the framework of South-South cooperation.

On the human rights issue in Indonesia, the Philippine Government believes that human rights are universal. However, the commitment of all countries to protect human rights is dependent upon existing cultural values, particularities, and the religious and historical background of each country. The two countries agreed to promote human rights protection based on the concept of partnership in ASEAN. In describing the friendly atmosphere of the meeting between President Suharto and visiting Philippine President Ramos, Murdiono repeatedly quoted Ramos during discussions on several matters. Ramos reiterated that the Philippines and Indonesia have identical views on current and future issues. "In other words, we have common views on all issues, and we have the same line of thought," Murdiono said. Ramos used the phrase several times and it seemed he chose those words to summarise the essence of the meeting and to improve bilateral ties.

At a ministerial level meeting, officials of the two countries agreed to continue efforts to settle the regional conflict involving a Muslim group in the southern part of the Philippines. On this matter, the Philippines appreciates Indonesia's role in the negotiations between the Philippine Government and the Moro [Moro National Liberation Front] Muslim group. It is also hoped that President Ramos' visit to Indonesia would lead to the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) [preceeding three words in English] on the opening of direct postal links between Manado and and Davao.

So far, there have been several proposals and commitments on bilateral cooperation. They are, among others, a proposal for the establishment of a growth triangle linking Manado, Davao and Sabah within the framework of ASEAN, and the Border Crossing Agreement (BCA) that has long been in existence. But, the proposal to establish a growth triangle is still in the negotiations process, while the BCA has not been fully realized. The Manado-Davao boat service and air link were launched some time ago within the framework of the BCA. Somehow, it is regretted that for one reason or another, the sea and air services were discontinued.

In view of this, it would be a good idea to reactivate the BCA so that the movement of peoples and goods to and from the two countries would promote economic activities along the common border and boost tourism in the surrounding areas.

The migration of thousands Indonesians into the southern part of the Philippines was one of the subjects on the agenda to be discussed by the two leaders. So far, efforts to settle the bilateral problem focussed on ways to repartriate the Indonesian migrants.

Actually, most of the Indonesian migrants have lived in the Philippines for a long time and feel very much at home there. If we consider the economic interests of the two countries, it would be better to allow the Indonesians to remain in Philippine territory so that they can contribute to the establishment of the growth triangle. Knowing that the southern part of the Philippines is facing a shortage of manpower, the Indonesian migrants could become a part of the labor force in the growth triangle of economic cooperation.

Laos

President Receives IMF Managing Director

BK1210124393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] During its official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at an invitation of the LPDR Government last week, a high-level IMF delegation led by IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus paid a courtesy call on Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the

LPDR. On this occasion, our Lao leader welcomed the official visit of the high-level IMF delegation. He hailed the visit as a significant step in raising the role and status of the LPDR within the IMF. The two sides also exchanged views on various issues, in particular the monetary issue and the utilization of IMF aid funds for socioeconomic development in the LPDR.

Our Lao leader also informed the guests about the successes as well as various difficulties in carrying out socioeconomic development work in the LPDR. He also thanked the IMF managing director for the precious assistance that the IMF has given to the LPDR in the recent past. The president expressed the hope that IMF aid to the LPDR will increase in the immediate future to enable the LPDR to be free from being an underdeveloped country.

DPRK 'High-Level' Assembly Delegation Visits

Visits Luang Prabang 5 Oct

BK0910034293 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] As reported earlier, on the morning of 5 October the high-level delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Vientiane to pay an official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at the invitation of Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly, from 5 to 9 October.

On the morning of 7 October, the delegation, accompanied by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the Standing Committee and chairman of the Secretariat Commission of the LPDR National Assembly, flew by special plane from Vientiane to Luang Prabang Province. A grand ceremony was held at the Luang Prabang airfield to welcome the DPRK delegation. Chansi Phosikham, Luang Prabang provincial governor; members of the National Assembly from Luang Prabang Province; and many important cadres representing the local administration were at the airport to welcome the delegation.

At the (?Phousi) ground, a meeting was held between the provincial governor and the delegation. At the meeting, the host and guests held a conversation discussing the long-standing fine tradition of friendly relations and solidarity between the two countries. At 1700 that day, the provincial governor held a Basi blessing ceremony for the delegation in accordance with Lao customs. Earlier that day, the delegation visited the Siang Thong temple and the museum at the ancient palace in the former royal capital. That evening, the Luang Prabang provincial governor hosted a reception for the delegation.

On 8 October, the delegation continued to visit some production establishments. It returned to Vientiane that afternoon.

Meets With Khamtai Siphandon

BK0910130993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] This morning, Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received, at the Prime Minister's Office in Vientiane, a courtesy call from Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and his delegation, which is currently on a five-day visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at an invitation of Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly of the LPDR. On this occasion, Yang Hyong-sop expressed thanks to His Excellency Chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon for the warm welcome accorded to him. He also informed Khamtai Siphandon of his delegation's success in the visit to Laos on this occasion. The visit, he said, will significantly contribute to expanding the cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the two legislative institutes—the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the National Assembly of the LPDR. He continued: The visit will also bring about the increasing promotion and strengthening of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Laos.

Chairman of the Party Central Committee and Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and Chairman Yang Hyong-sop also highly assessed this official friendship visit to the LPDR by the high-level delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. They noted: The visit will result in promoting and strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties, two states, and two peoples in the new stage of revolutionary cause in the two countries—the LPDR and the DPRK. The visit also marks a new milestone in the cooperation between the two legislative institutes.

They expressed the conviction that through the exchange of views between the delegations of the two assemblies, the time-honored traditions of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Laos and Korea will be further developed and strengthened under the revolutionary banner with the LPRP and the Workers Party of Korea as leaders.

Ends Official Visit 9 Oct

BK0910141393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Vientiane for home this afternoon after ending a five-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. A ceremony to bid farewell to the state guests was held in a dignified manner at the main hall of the National Assembly in Vientiane. Attending the ceremony were Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly, along with vice chairmen and members of the National Assembly.

During the five-day visit to the LPDR, the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly held talks with a delegation of the LPDR National Assembly. During the talks, the two delegations exchanged experiences with a view to promoting the relations, cooperation, and solidarity between the two assemblies and two peoples of Laos and Korea. The DPRK delegation also paid courtesy calls on President Nouhak Phoumsavan and Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon. It visited the construction site of the [Lao-Thai] friendship bridge, some production establishments, and cultural and historic places in Vientiane capital and Luang Prabang Province.

The official friendship visit to the LPDR by the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly on this occasion has significantly contributed to promoting and expanding the cooperation and the exchanges of experiences between the legislative organizations of the two countries. The visit has also brought about the further strengthening the solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

PASASON Hails Visit's 'Success'

BK1110115593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Editorial from the 11 October issue of PASASON: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Success of the Visit of the High-Level Delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly]

[Text] The official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] from 5 to 9 October 1993 by the high-level delegation of the DPRK Surpeme People's Assembly [SPA] headed by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, DPRK SPA chairman, at the invitation of Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly of the LPDR, ended with a glorious and commendable success, thus marking the strengthening of the relations and cooperation between the two legislative institutions as well as between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea.

While paying the official friendship visit to the LPDR, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop led the high-level delegation to courtesy calls on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] and prime minister of the LPDR; and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP CC Political Bureau and president of the LPDR. During these visits, the hosts and guests stressed that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea have been consistently developed and matured, especially since the meeting between the late Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPRP CC and president of the LPDR, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in April 1992.

On the same occasion, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop and his delegation also laid a wreath at the Monument of Unknown Combatants who sacrificed their lives and blood for the country and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane municipality and Luang Prabang Province, where they were warmly welcomed by the local administrations and residents.

Of particular importance, the DPRK National Assembly delegation headed by Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket and the high-level DPRK delegation held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and intimacy. During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the comprehensive achievements made by the peoples in their respective countries under the beacon of the resolution of the Fifth LPRP Congress and the resolution of the Sixth WPK Congress, as well as on the emerging roles, duties, and achievements of the legislative institutions of the two countries, especially the Third National Assembly of the LPDR and the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

We, the multiethnic Lao people throughout the country, wholeheartedly hail the success of the official visit to the LPDR by the high-level DPRK SPA delegation headed by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop. We pledge to do our utmost to cooperate with the heroic fraternal Korean people, aimed at concretizing the fruits of the visit to the DPRK by the high-level DPRK SPA delegation so as to contribute to further developing and strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the legislative institutions of the two countries. We are confident and firmly support the just cause of the Korean people in peacefully resolving the problems in the Korean peninsula without external interference, aimed at peacefully reunifying the Korean nation with independence and for peace and security of this region and the world.

News Release Issued on Visit

BK1210120193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Oct 93

["News release" on the official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic by a high-level delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly 5-9 October 1993—date not given]

[Text] In response to an invitation from Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, led a delegation on an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 5 to 9 Octoebr 1993.

During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop and his delegation paid courtesy calls on Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister; and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the LPDR. During the meetings, the guests and the hosts reviewed the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea which have been increasingly developed and expanded, especially since a meeting between the lat. Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the LPDR, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in April 1992. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan highly valued and hailed the official friendship visit by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop and his delegation, which has contributed to further promoting and strengthening the time- honored relations and cooperation between the LPDR and the DPRK. The guests and the hosts also exchanged views on the direction for further developing and strengthening relations and cooperation between the two countries. The meeting and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of profound friendship and mutual understanding.

Comrade Yang Hyong-sop and his delegation laid a wreath at the Monument of the Unknown Soldiers who have sacrificed their lives and blood for the country, and also visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane Municipality and Luang Prabang Province where they were accorded a warm welcome.

Comrade Chairman of the National Assembly Saman Vi-gnaket and his delegation held talks with Comrade Yang Hyong-sop and his delegation. The talks proceeded amid an atmosphere of intimate friendship. The two sides exchanged views on the comprehensive achievements of the people in each country under the beacon of the resolutions of the fifth LPRP congress and of the sixth WPK congress and on outstanding roles, duties, and successes of the legislative institutions of the two countries, especially the Third National Assembly of the LPDR and the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket hailed the important achievements recorded by the fraternal Korean people in the cause of building and defending their country. He praised the positive contribution made by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly which has fulfilled the role of genuine representative of the just interests of the Korean people on the path of defending and building the country. He also commended the tireless contribution made by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop to promoting, expanding, and strengthening relations and cooperation between the DPRK and the LPDR. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket reiterated the earnest intentions of the Lao people to maintain relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the Korean people.

Comrade Yang Hyong-sop expressed profound and sincere thanks to Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket for inviting the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR. The visit has served as a new step for growth and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation, which have later become fine traditions, between the two peoples of Laos and Korea. Comrade Yang Hyong-sop hailed the glorious success achieved by the Lao people in translating into reality the spirit of the fifth LPRP congress on the path of new changes in the political and economic fields. He hailed the outstanding success of the elections of the Third National Assembly which have fully guaranteed democratic characteristics. Comrade Yang Hyong-sop also highly assessed the role of the National Assembly of the LPDR in serving as a genuine representative to maintain the interests of the multiethnic Lao people.

Leaders Receive Thanks From DPRK Counterparts

BK0810035993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Early this month, Lao President Nouhak Phoumsavan received a telegram of thanks from President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message reads:

I would like to express my profound thanks to you, Comrade, for extending your warm congratulations and best wishes to me on behalf of the Lao people and in your own name and for your high evaluation of the achievements of our people in the cause of building socialism on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of my confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will be further improved and consistently strengthened.

During the same period, Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon also received a telegram of thanks from Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK. The telegram reads:

I would like to convey my profound thanks to you, comrade, for extending your warm congratulations to me on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK. I would also like to take this opportunity to assure you that the traditional good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and expanded in all fields.

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Minister Somsavat Lengsavat has also received a telegram of thanks from Kim Yong-nam, minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, on the same occasion.

Meeting Held With Thailand on Border Cooperation

BK0710034593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] The Lao-Thai border peacekeeping cooperation committee of Saravane Province and the Thai-Lao border peacekeeping cooperation committee of Thailand's Ubon Ratchathani Province, held a joint consultative meeting in Saravane Province from 2 to 3 October.

The meeting was presided over by Thongvang Sihachak, provincial governor of Saravane and concurrently chairman of the border peacekeeping committee of Saravane Province. Sub-Lieutenant Maitri Naiyakun, provincial governor of Ubon Ratchathani and chairman of the border peacekeeping committee of Ubon Ratchathani Province, led the Thai team.

In their first ever official joint meeting, the two committees reviewed the outcome of their past cooperation in border peacekeeping operations along the areas linking the two provinces. On this occasion, the two committees also discussed methods and measures for suppression of crime and disturbances in the border areas of the two provinces. All this is aimed at making such areas peaceful and ensuring more conveniences for the exchange of visits between Lao and Thai people in the localities.

In addition, the delegations from both sides also expressed satisfaction at the outcome of cooperation between the two committees in the past year. This included the regular exchange of information and news and technical teams from both sides—thus gradually helping improve peace and order along the border of the two provinces—and improved implementation of various agreements previously reached by the two sides.

Thailand

Commander Pulls Troops From Cambodian Border

BK0910062093 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] THAI Army Commander-in-Chief General Wimon Wongwanit has ordered troops to pull back from part of Thailand's common border with Cambodia to avoid being accused of interfering in that country's internal affairs. The border unit based metres away from former UN Checkpoint CT-I, which Khmer Rouge guerrillas captured from the unified government army, will relocate deeper in Thailand, Gen Wimon told reporters on his return from a border inspection.

"To avoid further misunderstandings and accusations that we are helping the Khmer Rouge, I ordered the withdrawal of our troops from Chong Arn Mar," the army chief said, referring to a line dividing Thailand from Cambodia's Preah Vihear Province.

Informed sources told REUTER in Phnom Penh yesterday that CT-I is under renewed attack by government forces as part of a massive offensive that includes an assault on Anlong Veng, the headquarters of notorious Khmer Rouge commander Ta Mok.

Confiscated Weapons To Be Kept

BK1010030293 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] THAI troops will not return the weapons confiscated from Cambodian Government soldiers or Khmer Rouge guerrillas who enter Thailand seeking sanctuary from armed conflict, Third Army Region commander Lt-Gen Anuphap Songsunthon said yesterday. He said the seized arms would not be returned "because if the arms are returned, they would be used again for fighting and, as such, we would be seen as supporting the conflict."

Lt-Gen Anuphap maintained that Thailand has a humanitarian responsibility to help civilian refugees as well as defeated troops who flee across the border. But, as a standard practice, he said all defeated foreign troops must be disarmed when entering Thai territory and then repatriated as soon as the threat to their lives has passed.

Earlier, some Cambodian Government troops who fled a Khmer Rouge attack by crossing the border were disarmed by Thai border forces. The Phnom Penh Government later demanded that the seized weapons be returned to their soldiers.

Lt-Gen Anuphap also said the fighting between Cambodian Govt forces and the Khmer Rouge mostly involved artillery exchanges which often resulted in stray shells landing in Thailand.

"We have to exercise restraint and see if the shelling is deliberate or not," he said, adding that, on various occasions, smoke shells were fired to warn the warring Cambodian factions of stray shells.

"If the warning is not heeded and shells still fall on our side, then we will retaliate with live rounds," he said.

"I am an artillery officer. Sometimes, our shells do not land at the point we intended. There were some mistakes which is normal," he added.

He said he ordered an army unit to pull back from An Ma Pass in Nam Yuen District because Phnom Penh had accused them of assisting the Khmer Rouge. He said the geographic position of the pass which juts into Cambodia and the presence of Thai troops there gave the impression that they were siding with the Khmer Rouge.

Lt-Gen Anuphap complained about the countless number of landmines along the Thai-Cambodian border which, he said, have killed and maimed many animals and villagers who ventured into this area looking for forest products. Clearing landmines is very difficult, he admitted, noting that many were planted without being recorded on a map.

Military Denies Sending Tanks

BK1310062093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] BANGKOK, Oct 13 (AFP)—Thailand's armed forces Wednesday denied accusations by Cambodian commanders that it has supplied Khmer Rouge guerrillas with tanks and anti-aircraft weapons.

Supreme Command spokesman Lieutenant General Anuson Kritsanaserani said the accusations made by Cambodian government commanders in the field had damaged Thailand's international image.

"I can confirm that Thailand's armed forces are not doing this," Anuson told reporters.

"Sending tanks into Cambodian territory, this is something the Thai armed forces can just not do. It is a violation of the opinion and policy of the United Nations," he added.

Cambodian government army officials have in recent days accused the Thai military of sending tanks and anti-aircraft weapons across the border in support of Khmer Rouge forces facing a government offensive in their northern strongholds.

Major General Keo Pisit, deputy commander of Cambodia's 4th Military Region, based in Siem Reap province, said on Tuesday that the Thai military sent three tanks and 40 DCA-37-millimetre anti-aircraft guns to the Khmer Rouge through a border pass on October 5.

"These tanks were driven by Thai military in Thai uniforms," Keo Pisit said, citing Cambodian army intelligence at the border.

Anuson said the Cambodian commander's accusations must have been the result of confusion or incorrect information. He said the Thai Supreme Command was considering asking the foreign ministry here to request Cambodian counterparts to instruct the Cambodian military to refrain from making such "groundless accusations."

The Thai military, stung by accusations that it is still supporting and giving sanctuary to the hardline Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction, has repeatedly denied the charges.

Thai Army commander Wimon Wongwanit said earlier this week that any armed Cambodian spotted on Thai soil would be shot on sight.

Foreign Minister Receives Cambodia's Ranariddh

BK1210145593 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri welcomed Cambodian First Prime Minister Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh at Don Muang Airport this morning. Prasong told reporters that during the Cambodian first prime minister's visit the two sides will discuss Thailand's assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia, such as assistance in agriculture, public health, education, and training. The foreign minister said that the formation of the new Cambodian Government would be complete around 24 October. The Cambodian Government will consist of two major parties—the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC] and the Cambodian People's Party. The coalition parties are willing to let the Khmer Rouge act as an adviser to the government. The Khmer Rouge, however, should recognize the legitimacy of the Cambodian Government.

The foreign minister said that Prince Norodom Ranariddh has invited him to visit Cambodia, and that he will be able to pay the visit at the end of this year or after the formation of the Cambodian Government.

Vietnam

Hanoi Sees 'New Peaks' in U.S. Relations

BK1310130393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Vietnam-U.S. relations continue to reach new levels with the meeting between Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Washington and a visit to Hanoi by the Council on Foreign Relations headed by David Rockefeller. Following is our editor's review on the new peaks in the Vietnam-U.S. relations:

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai was in New York for the 48th Session of the UN General Assembly when he met the secretary of state. As they represented the highest-level of talks between the two countries since the end of the war, both Vietnam and the United States agreed that it was a significant advance in their relations.

Vietnam acknowledged that Washington had made important steps, such as the unblockage of relations between Vietnam and the IMF, and reentries of American humanitarian aid to Vietnam. Mr. Christopher also affirmed that Washington would regularly review its relations with Vietnam and was ready to make further steps toward Vietnam. The United States acknowledged Vietnam's goodwill attitude and active cooperation in the settlement of the MIA issues.

Meanwhile, in Hanoi, senior Vietnamese leaders met with the U.S. delegation of the Council on Foreign Relations. The U.S. guests voiced their support for an early end to the trade embargo and normalization of relations in the interest of both countries. Mr. Rockefeller pledged that upon returning home, they would attempt to present the real situation to the American people. They also said that the U.S. Administration should change its policy toward Vietnam.

Although the embargo is still in effect, many large American companies have sent representatives to Vietnam to inquire into the market and investment opportunities. In 1992, only a handful of U.S. business delegations visited Vietnam but in June this year alone, eight American companies had representative offices set up in Hanoi. According to the U.S. magazine TIME, in the first eight months of 1993, 160 U.S. companies applied for operation in Vietnam and were given permission by the U.S. Department of Treasury.

Realities have shown that U.S. businessmen do not want to be late into the Vietnam market.

Phan Van Khai Meets Thai Prime Minister

BK0810080593 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] A correspondent of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports from the United Nations that on 5 October Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai met Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai while they were both attending the 48th conference of the UN General Assembly. Prime Minister Chuan Likphai stated that, with close, fraternal, and neighborly feelings, the Thai leaders and people are looking forward to the upcoming visit of party General Secretary Do Muoi, which is of special importance to Thailand. He expressed his firm belief that the visit will be an historic landmark in the relations of friendship between Thailand and Vietnam.

Thailand Approves Proposal To Open Consulate

BK1310090693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] A Thai Government spokesperson disclosed that the Thai Cabinet on 12 October approved Vietnam's proposal to open a consulate in Thailand's northeastern province of Khon Kaen. According to the official, the Thai Cabinet's decision conforms with its changed policies toward Indochinese countries now that a new era of economic cooperation with these nations has begun.

Vice President Leaves for Francophone Summit

BK1310073793 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 13—Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh leaves Hanoi today for the fifth summit of French-speaking countries to be held in Port Louis, capital of the Republic of Mauritius.

The summit is scheduled for October 16-18.

Friendship Delegation Visits PRC

BK1210152093 Hanoi VNA in English 1426 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 12—A delegation of the Vietnam's Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations led by its Chairman Nguyen Quang Tao has paid a fortnight visit to China.

While in Beijing, the delegation was received by Mrs. Qian Zhengying, vice-chairwoman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and held talks with representatives of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Vietnam Friendship Association. The Vietnamese officials compared notes with representatives of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament.

The Vietnamese delegation visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Beijing, Nanking, Yang Chow, Tchen-Kiang, Guangzhou and Nanning City, where it was received by local senior officials. The two sides were pleased with the achievements recorded by the people of the two countries. They expressed wishes for development of the friendship between the two peoples, that inseparable from the promotion of bilateral economic and cultural cooperation.

Nguyen Duc Trieu Leads Delegation to Laos

BK1010142593 Hanoi VNA in English 1421 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 10—A delegation of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC] led by Nguyen Duc Trieu, member of the CPV CC and member of the commission, began an official friendship visit to Laos from October 7.

The Vietnamese delegation held talks with a delegation of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] led by Mrs. Damvone Vongsak, alternate member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the commission.

The two sides informed each other of the activities of the two commissions and exchanged experience in their work. They discussed how to promote the friendship and cooperation between the inspection commissions of the two parties.

Ministers Attend DPRK Party Anniversary Show

BK0810145993 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 8—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Han Min-chol gave a film show here this evening on the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the function were Tran Hoan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of culture and information; Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister; Nguyen Van Son, deputy head of the party External Relations Commission and others. Earlier in the day, the ambassador held a press conference on the important achievements of the DPRK people in their national construction and defence.

German SDP Delegation Pays Working Visit

BK1210144593 Hanoi VNA in English 1421 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 12—A delegation of the German Social Democratic Party (SDP) led by Mr Dieter Schanzer, member of the Presidium, secretary of the SDP Committee of Oberhausen Province, and member of the federal Bundestag, paid a visit to Vietnam from October 6-12, 1993.

The delegation also included Mrs Anne Brozen, member of the federal Bundestag, Roland Rosesident, deputy head of the External Relations Commission, and Norbert von Hofmann, head of the representative office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) of Germany in Hanoi.

While in Vietnam, the delegation held talks with a Vietnamese Communist Party delegation led by Le Duc Binh, member of the CPV CC [Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee] and head of the party Commission of Home Affairs. The two delegations informed each other of the situation of each party and each country. They also exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern as well as measures to strengthen the relations between the two peoples and parties. The German SDP delegation had working sessions with senior officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Commission for External Relations of the National Assembly, and the Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organaizations. They compared notes with representatives of offices concerned on social and foreign policies of the SDP.

On October 10, Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV CC, warmly received the German SDP delegation. Mr. Dao Duy Tung expressed his thanks to the SDP and FES of Germany for their support for the national construction and development of the Vietnamese people. He also informed the delegation of the orientations of the renovation policy of the Vietnamese party and the state at present.

For his part, Mr Schanzer conveyed the SDP leaders' regards to the Vietnamese party's leaders, and expressed his joy to see with his own eyes during this Vietnam visit great changes brought in by the renovation cause. He expressed his wishes for further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries.

Investment Cooperation With the Netherlands

BK1210071793 Hanoi VNA in English 0640 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The establishment of the Vietnamese-Dutch Gynrundfke Venture Limited Company between the Port and Delta Consortium of the Netherlands and the three companies of the Ministry of Transport and Communication of Vietnam on the occasion of a working visit to Vietnam of Maij Weggen, minister of transport public works and water management, initiated investment cooperation in transport and communication between Vietnam and the Netherlands.

The Netherlands is one of the biggest investors in capital in Vietnam. At present, the Netherlands has nine projects licensed with a total investment capital of 227 million US dollars, ranking eighth among 42 countries in investment capital (behind Taiwan, Hong Kong, France, Australia, South Korea, Japan and Britain). Most of the Netherlands' investment projects are in the fields of oil and gas industry, light industry and tourism service.

Speaking to mediamen in Hanoi on Oct. 2, Minister Maji Weggen said that under the agreement on air services signed with Vietnam Airlines the Royal Dutch Airlines (KIM) will operate two flights weekly from Amsterdam to Ho Chi Minh City and will extend services to Hanoi.

Minister Maij Weggen further said:

'Developments in Vietnam are taking place in rapid succession. In the next few years you will be faced with difficult choices, with which we in Holland are all too familiar, especially in your densely populated coastal areas.

'The available quantities of water are used in many different ways in densely populated areas—for drinking water, for industry and for fishing. On the other hand, water forms an invaluable transport artery. Integrated water management is therefore essential in order to create scope for all these different uses of water. Without being immodest, I think I can say that Holland has something to offer here'. [passage omitted]

Dissident Buddhist Patriarch Rejects Warning

BK1310122293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] HANOI, Oct 13 (AFP)—The head of Vietnam's dissident Buddhists, the Venerable Thich Huyen Quang, has objected to a government warning to fall into line, according to a letter from Buddhist dissidents received here Wednesday.

"This ban is a violation of fundamental human rights and religious freedom," Thich Huyen Quang said in a letter obtained by AFP originating from Buddhist dissidents overseas. The letter was referring to the warning published August 4 in the official press from the Vietnamese government to Thich Huyen Quang—patriarch of the unofficial Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBVC)—to stop his "sabotage activities."

Thich Huyen Quang reiterated his refusal to recognize the authority of the official Vietnamese Buddhist Church, which he called "a pure creation of the communist party and the state."

"The UCBV is not opposed to the state-controlled Vietnamese Buddhist Church itself, but it strongly opposes the interference of the communist party into internal Buddhist affairs," he said in the letter. "The state has no right to use Buddhists to [word indistinct] other Buddhists."

The official church was created by the Hanoi government in 1981 to bring the 50 million Vietnamese Buddhists under the umbrella of the Fatherland Front of the Communist Party.

The conflict between the two churches peaked in April 1992, with the death of the Venerable Thich Don Hau—the Buddhist patriarch of Hue, in central Vietnam—[words indistinct] from the unified church and the official church argued over his testament.

Thich Huyen Quang, 75, living under guard in his village near Quang Ngai, in central Vietnam, considers himself the legitimate successor to Thich Don Hau. Over the past few months, relations between the government and the dissident Buddhists, who demand the separation of church and state in the name of ancient tradition, have worsened with violent Buddhist protests in Hue on May 21 and Vung Tau on July 9.

Industrial Production Increases; Figures Cited

BK1210144393 Hanoi VNA in English 1415 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 12—In the past early nine months, industry production increased by 12.3 percent compared with the same period last year, in which the centrally state-run industry increased by 14.5 percent, non-state industry by 0.8 percent.

Considerable increase rates were recorded in many products of high economic value: crude oil 9.7 percent, coal 13.3 percent, rolling steel 27.2 percent, chemical fertilizer 36 percent, assembling electronic goods 2 times, electricity 11.2 percent, knitwear 50.1 percent, ready-made clothes 29.9 percent, and apatite ore 17.9 percent.

Products of local industry such as brick increased by 11 percent, tiles 14.4 percent, carton 24 percent, porcelains 47.9 percent, glassware 94.9 percent, tea 108.6 percent, beer 83.5 percent, fish sauce 16.7 percent, medicine (capsules) 19.5 percent and (pills), 39 percent.

Neverthless, fiercely competed by foreign goods, the production of some industries were decreased in the said period, especially products of the mechanical engineering sector.

The production of machinery dropped by 42.4 percent, transformers by 15.7 percent, diesel engines 30.1 percent, insecticide 53.1 percent, water pumps 23.9 percent, and electric fans 19.9 percent. A number of products of the textile industry also decreased: yarn in general by 12.8 percent, silk 16.8 percent, and cotton yarn 70.1 percent.